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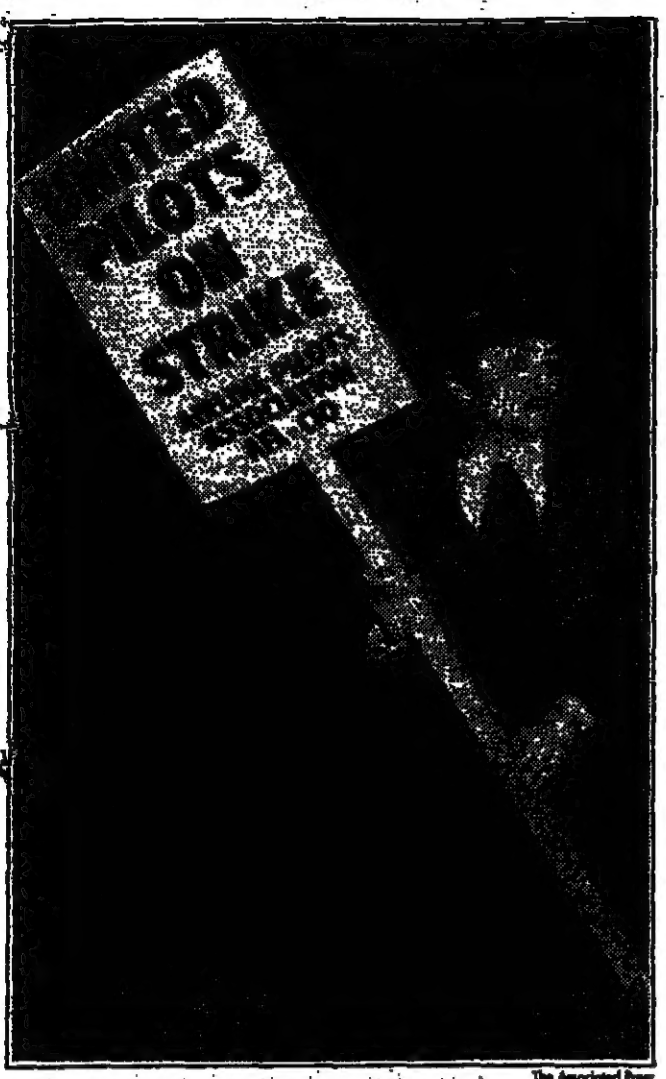
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A United Airlines pilot picketed Friday in San Francisco.

Reagan's Farm Plan Seems to Be Aimed At Exporters in EC

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's \$2-billion farm export subsidy plan is likely to be of more benefit as a new weapon against European Community exporters than as a means of immediately improving the American farm economy, according to agricultural export analysts.

These analysts also regarded the plan as a way to help Republican congressional leaders dampen protectionist demands from farm belt members, who are now writing a new farm bill.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Wednesday that during the next three years his department would give government-owned surpluses of grain and dairy products to U.S. exporters to help them increase sales to certain markets that have been lost to other countries.

The administration and members of Congress charge that other exporters, particularly those from EC nations, have been using unfair trade practices, such as subsidies, to capture markets from U.S. exporters.

Mr. Block emphasized that the gifts of commodities would be given only for sales to "carefully targeted" countries, where there was a chance of underselling other exporting countries that subsidized their sales abroad.

"This lets the rest of the world know that we've sat by long enough," said William G. Leshner, a private agricultural consultant who recently served as the Agriculture Department's chief economist.

Mr. Leshner said that, although \$2 billion in surplus commodities were available for the program, he doubted that very much of it would be used this year, because it would not be easy to move back into lost markets. But in the long run, he said, the program might help improve U.S. exports.

An administration trade official said the plan was designed to help farm belt Republicans in the 1986 elections. For the last year, farmers have been complaining that the administration was not retaliating



HOSTAGE EFFORT — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, with Peggy Say, sister of a U.S. hostage held in Lebanon, after he offered to seek the release of several prisoners. In Beirut, a terrorist group reportedly threatened to attack U.S. diplomats. Page 2.

Gorbachev May Defer A Summit

U.S. Aides Say Internal Affairs Preoccupy Him

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's senior foreign policy advisers have told him that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, remains preoccupied with internal Soviet problems and is not ready to talk about meeting with Mr. Reagan, according to administration officials.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, reported to Mr. Reagan on Thursday on their six-hour conference Tuesday in Vienna with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. They also discussed Mr. Shultz's Middle East visit.

They concluded from the meeting with Mr. Gromyko that Mr. Gorbachev was "not dealing with any foreign accounts," a senior White House official said.

Officials also said Thursday that a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting would not necessarily come around the opening of the UN General Assembly session in September, or for a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in October.

Previously, senior White House officials had raised the possibility that Mr. Gorbachev would come to the United Nations and meet with the president afterward.

Mr. Reagan said May 10 in Lisbon that it was "probable" that Mr. Gorbachev would come to the United Nations, although Mr. Reagan said there had been no confirmation from Moscow.

Mr. Reagan said that he had extended an invitation indicating that "if he was going to be here, the door was open for a meeting between us."

In an interview this week, a senior White House official said of a Gorbachev visit: "I don't think it has to be within a UN type of thing. He could come over to visit the UN and come back again" to see Mr. Reagan.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, repeated Thursday that Mr. Reagan's invitation was for Mr. Gorbachev to come to Washington, not to the United Nations.

"Any location other than the one in the invitation originally extended has not been addressed by this administration," Mr. Speakes said. He added that the Russians "haven't taken us up" on the invitation.

Other officials have said that Soviet officials did not raise the issue of a visit in the Vienna session with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane.

Before the Vienna meeting, some West European diplomats said they believed that Soviet officials were sidestepping the question of a meeting, because they sensed that Mr. Reagan wanted it more than they did.

But White House officials said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thousands Are Stranded In U.S. as Pilots Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — More than 5,000 pilots struck United Airlines in a salary dispute Friday, stranding thousands of passengers in the United States, forcing the nation's largest carrier to halt service at 89 airports and creating turmoil in the air travel industry.

United said it would combat its first pilots' strike since 1951 by flying with nonunion workers and those who defy pickets. The flight attendants' union said it would honor picket lines, which began appearing at airports early Friday.

Few flights were scheduled Friday and even fewer took off. According to the union, which said it was monitoring flights from every airport, only 19 flights had taken off by 11 A.M.

United officials said that the only international flights operating would be to Tokyo and Canada, and they were not sure on what kind of schedule. Flights to the Caribbean and to Hong Kong were canceled.

A United official said that the airline would focus service on 50 "major" hub airports in Chicago and Denver, while suspending service at 89.

Confusion and stranded passengers were reported at many airports served by the Chicago-based airline, which carries 120,000 passengers per day on more than 1,550 scheduled flights.

Other airlines said they were working with United to meet the expected increased demand.

Federally mediated talks between the company and the Air Line Pilots Association, which represents 3,300 United pilots, stalled over United's proposal to start new pilots at lower salaries and slow their raises. The union contends the two-tiered system would create animosity among pilots and jeopardize safety. United says it cannot otherwise remain competitive.

United wanted to start new pilots at \$21,600 a year, instead of the current \$22,452, and to slow their raises. Captains with 20 years' flying experience make up to \$152,000 a year and the airline has said the new system would enable it to compete with airlines who pay their top-scale pilots \$75,000 a year.

After five straight days of bargaining in Boston, talks broke off early Friday with no new talks scheduled. The pilots had worked without a contract since April 1984.

United, the world's second largest airline, after the Soviet carrier Aeroflot, goes to 139 destinations in all 50 American states, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Hong Kong, Bermuda and the Bahamas.

(AP, UPI, IHT)

U.S., India Sign Final Agreement On High-Technology Equipment

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — After months of difficult negotiations, India and the United States signed a final agreement on Friday permitting the use of sophisticated American technology for Indian business and military ventures.

Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. secretary of commerce, said the accord would clear the way for a sharp increase in trade and joint Indian-U.S. business cooperation.

"The main thrust for India is to develop its own high-tech industry," Mr. Baldrige said, emphasizing that this process would now be assisted by American businesses.

The accord was regarded by many experts as signifying a breakthrough in Indian-U.S. relations, which have been marked by contentions and bad feelings for years.

A warming in the relationship between the two countries began in 1982, when President Ronald Reagan met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Washington. Last year, representatives of the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding calling for an agreement on the transfer of high technology.

But there were delays in agreeing on what American officials called "implementing language" for the memorandum. U.S. officials were asking for assurances from India that the technology would not be allowed to find its way into the hands of the Soviet Union, with which India has close ties.

In addition, because of heightened concern in Congress about the spread of nuclear weapons, U.S. officials asked that India provide (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Terrorists May Threaten Paris Air Show, U.S. Says

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Embassy in Paris has warned the Commerce Department and American companies planning exhibits at the Paris Air Show late this month to expect terrorist attacks.

The embassy, in a message last month to the Commerce Department, said, "The threat level at the air show is rated as high." The message said the severity of the threat was partly a result of the ease with which assailants "may gain entry and accomplish their mission."

In a message intended to be passed along to 90 exhibitors from the United States, mainly companies in the military and aerospace industries, the embassy included a long list of suggested security precautions.

The message also said that four prominent companies in the U.S. military industry, Boeing Co., Hughes Aircraft Co., Lockheed Corp. and Northrop Corp., recently were found to have been on a target list assembled by the Red Army Faction, the West German extremist group. The list surfaced during a police raid, the embassy's message said.

A copy of the message was obtained by the Armed Forces Journal, a monthly magazine circulating in the military industry. An article on the threat in Paris will appear in its June issue, an advance copy of which was made available.

The Paris Air Show, which is held every other year, is the biggest exhibition of its kind and a centerpiece for makers of aircraft, aviation equipment, communications apparatus and aerial weapons to display their wares.

The show covers a vast area at the Le Bourget airport just outside Paris and is scheduled to run from May 30 to June 9. More than 700,000 people, including prominent government officials and business executives, are expected to attend the show.

There are to be about 1,000 exhibitors from 32 countries in addition to the United States. French police are responsible for the security of the perimeter of the show but each exhibitor is responsible for security within its exhibit area.

The embassy's message warned that certain terrorist groups, notably the Red Army Faction, Direct Action, a group believed to be based in France, Fighting Communist Cells, a Belgian group, and the Portuguese FP-25, or Popular Forces of April 25, have been "outspokenly opposed" to what they called "Western imperialism," the

Ulster Vote Builds Power Of Sinn Fein

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, has won more than 30 of 566 seats on town councils in Northern Ireland, giving it a new political role in two-thirds of the province's local councils.

Nearly complete election results announced Friday showed that hard-line parties on both sides of the sectarian divide scored gains in the province's 26 council chambers.

The results showed that Sinn Fein had won almost 10 percent of the vote, making it a force in local government for the first time and raising the possibility of serious clashes with the dominant pro-British loyalist parties.

And for the first time, Sinn Fein candidates plan to take the council seats to which they were elected. Previously, they have run for office, then boycotted the councils after election.

Danny Morrison, Sinn Fein's second-in-command, said that the result of Wednesday's voting was a popular mandate for the organization.

Another party official, Martin McGuinness, said that only "the cutting edge of the IRA," not election victories, could achieve the party's goals of ending British rule in the province and uniting Ireland.

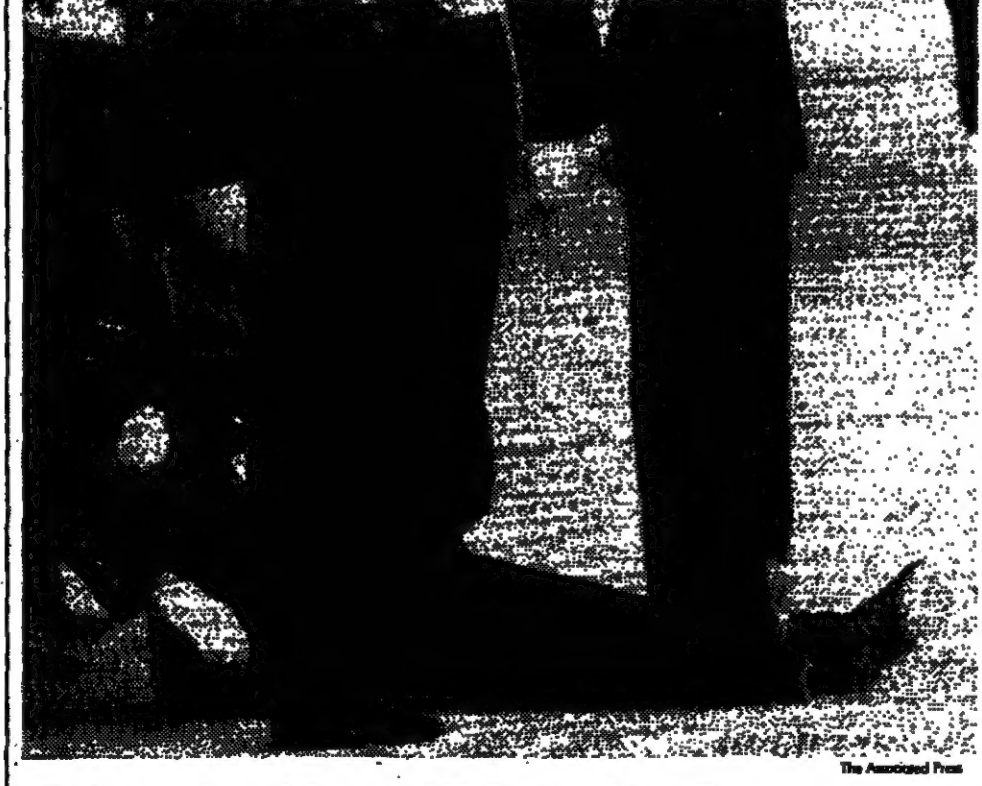
British analysts said that Sinn Fein could play a spoiler's role in the town councils. The Guardian newspaper said that Sinn Fein now had "the opportunity to pursue its aim of destabilizing the government and administration of Northern Ireland."

The Protestant lead in seats over the Roman Catholics paralleled their 2-1 majority in the population of Northern Ireland.

As expected, the Official Unionist Party, the mainstream majority Protestant grouping, was emerging with the greatest share of votes.

Television computer projections in the province gave Sinn Fein a total of 55 seats.

(AP, Reuters)



Belgian Guard Faints While Awaiting Pope

A member of the Royal Military Academy fainted in Brussels while awaiting Pope John Paul II's arrival from Luxembourg. The pope began a six-day tour of Belgium Thursday, and on Friday he visited Antwerp, where he heard criticism of church teaching on divorce, priestly celibacy and the role of women in the church. He also went to Ypres, the site of a major World War I battle.

INSIDE



BAD ART — It may be art, but is it awful? That's the question for a pair of Canadian collectors.

Discount, Prime Rates Are Cut in the U.S.

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board lowered its lending rate to banks Friday by half a point to 7.5 percent.

Meanwhile, Citicorp, the biggest U.S. commercial bank, lowered its prime lending rate half a point to 10 percent.

Details, Page 7.

Mystery Vault Found in Capone's Prohibition Den

By Larry Green
Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Workers have discovered a concrete vault believed to have been built by Al Capone, the Prohibition-era gangster, in an abandoned 10-story building that once was Capone's Chicago headquarters.

They have also uncovered hidden stairways in the building, including one leading to a spot in the basement near the vault.

"I feel like I'm on an archaeological dig," said Patricia J. Porter, executive director of the Sunbow Foundation, which now owns the building.

Speculation about what — if anything — the vault holds ranges from booze to bodies.

The structure, of crudely poured concrete, is six feet wide, six feet high and about 125 feet long (two meters by two meters by 38 meters). It is under the sidewalk in front of the old Lexington Hotel, on Michigan Avenue south of the Loop business district. The hotel was a 400-room brothel in the Capone era.

It also has been suggested that the vault could hold gold or even an automobile.

One well-known treasure hunter, the Internal Revenue Service, has already laid claim to whatever is inside. The IRS has placed an \$800,000 lien on its contents to satisfy a payment of \$201,347.68, plus interest, still owed by Capone's estate since his death in 1947.

"They sent me this letter and then sent these two agents over. They must think there's money in there," Ms. Porter said.

She said that some construction experts who have examined the structure think it is solid, but others disagree.

"We can find no structural reasons for this thing being there," she said.

Before anyone tries to break into the vault, she said, X-rays will be used to try to determine what, if anything, is inside and pinpoint where it is.

"I was thinking bodies more than anything else at first," she said. "But what I'm hearing from cops and relatives of cops that used to hang around here, there could potentially be money or gold."

"The cops tell us that Capone in the '30s brought in immigrants to dig tunnels to try to link the hotel

converted to house networks of fiber-optic cables.

Ms. Porter said she believes that the tunnels also were used to transport bootleg liquor during Prohibition in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and as escape routes. They also could have provided Capone with underground routes to city hall and other key city offices.

"Old-timers claim Capone could empty out the hotel in 15 minutes without anybody ever going into the streets," she said. Histories of Capone and yellowing newspaper files report a number of hidden exits.

Ms. Porter said sewer workers told her that in the past they had found gold coins and a diamond-and-sapphire stickpin in a sewer under the building.

The hotel, built in 1891, housed visitors to the 1893 World's Fair. Capone took over the turreted building with its distinctive banks of bay windows in 1923.

One entire floor was reserved for him, and his mistress lived in the quarters directly above.

The Sunbow Foundation plans to rehabilitate the hotel, training low-income women to be the construction workers.

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The embassy's message warned that certain terrorist groups, notably the Red Army Faction, Direct Action, a group believed to be based in France, Fighting Communist Cells, a Belgian group, and the Portuguese FP-25, or Popular Forces of April 25, have been "outspokenly opposed" to what they called "Western imperialism," the

Returnees Divide Ghanaians

Disdain for Compatriots Is Mixed With Anger at Nigeria

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana — Thousands of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria are coming home to a country that is of two minds about their return. They face an economic landscape offering only the most fragile hope that they may not have to leave again in search of the good life.

On the one hand, many Ghanaians who stayed resent the 300,000 or so compatriots who took their quest for riches elsewhere, as their country struggled toward economic recovery. But their disdain for those returning has been somewhat tempered by what they consider the inhumane treatment that the illegal workers have received at the hands of the Nigerian government.

At the same time, the manner in which Nigeria forced the journey home is being viewed by Western experts and local officials here as another example of how nationalism and rivalries can overpower concepts of African unity and attempts at regional cooperation. In 1983, when Nigeria, amid an economic crisis, forced up to two million illegal workers to leave the country, the Ghanaian government eased the way for its returning countrymen by waiving customs regulations, paying expenses and sending their compatriots home to welcoming villages.

But this time, in what some said is a show of displeasure with those lured back to Nigeria, Ghana has made those returning pay duties on the items they bring in.

The move appears to reflect the sentiment of the common man in Ghana, a West African nation of more than 12 million people that has long held the reputation of being one of the continent's most hospitable countries.

Outside makeshift reception centers in this capital and at the sandy Atlantic border town of Aflao, Ghanaians watching their poor and disheveled compatriots returning in overcrowded vehicles have spoken with anger and bitterness about their departure for Nigeria months and years earlier. Then, the observers said, Ghana needed manpower to dig itself out of an economic morass.

Those returning have been called, among other things, "lazy," "good for nothing," and traitors.

"They get no sympathy from me," said a Ghanaian businessman in Accra. "They were warned not to go again. But they went. And I do not want my tax dollars to help them out of their fix this time."

But reports of chaos and violence on the part of the Nigerian authorities, including the killing of several Ghanaians trying to cross the border with Benin, have resulted in protests and strongly worded editorials here.

On Monday, under the watchful eye of dozens of local policemen, university students demonstrated outside the Nigerian High Commission, carrying placards that characterized Nigeria as a disgrace to the spirit of African unity and comparing its government to that of South Africa in its treatment of blacks.

Western and local analysts said the recent developments appear to be a confirmation of the political facts of life in Africa and developing countries elsewhere, where good neighborliness can seem second to competition and real or imagined threats to a nation's primary interests.

Some said that the Economic Community of West African States, whose members include Nigeria, Togo and Ghana, has been further eroded politically as a result of the recent expulsions, as it was in the forced exodus of 1983.

Competition between Ghana and Nigeria is nothing new. Ghana, which in 1957 became black Africa's first independent state, once enjoyed one of the highest per-capita incomes on the continent and provided employment for many Nigerians and other Africans.

But in 1969, with Ghana in the throes of economic problems, the immigrants were expelled by Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia in a move that ran counter to the pan-African ideals of Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first leader and the acknowledged father of African nationalism.

Nigeria expelled workers in 1983 and again last week, when 700,000 were told to obtain residence permits or leave. Of these, up to 300,000 were from Ghana, and an additional 100,000 were from Niger. Most of the rest were from Chad and Cameroon.



Nigerian police face demonstrating Ghanaian immigrants on a road near the Lagos airport.

WORLD BRIEFS

Greece Bars U.K. Ship From Refueling

ATHENS (NYT) — Greece has barred a British ship taking part in NATO exercises from refueling in Greece, a move described by NATO sources here as "unprecedented." The ship was compelled to sail to Izmir, Turkey, to obtain fuel.

A Greek Foreign Ministry official said Thursday that the incident took place last weekend. He said that Greece did not take part in the exercises in line with its policy not to participate in NATO maneuvers until the Western nations stop what Athens sees as a policy of favoritism toward Turkey over the conflicting territorial claims of the two countries in the Aegean Sea.

But NATO sources said that the alliance had informed the Greek Navy a long time ago of its exercises and that it had gained approval for the refueling visit. They said the Green Rover, a British merchant vessel with a civilian crew, was turned away at the Suda Bay base on Crete, which is jointly operated by Greek and U.S. forces. The ship was taking part in exercises in the Mediterranean. Its mission was to pick up fuel to supply the other ships.

Tehran Traffic Jam Is Seen as Protest

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Traffic was snarled in the capital Friday after former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar issued a clandestine radio call for anti-government protests.

There were no slogans or posters, but many drivers honked their horns, drove very slowly and carried bouquets of flowers in their cars. Some residents said that there appeared to be little doubt that many people were responding to the call by Mr. Bakhtiar, who lives in Paris. A similar protest was staged in February 1983.

Those in the traffic bottleneck appeared to be from Tehran's middle class. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Iranian government have their strongest support among the poorer people from the southern suburbs.

Sudanese Islamic Courts Abolished

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's ruling military council on Friday formally abolished special criminal courts set up under former President Gaafar Nimeiri to apply Islamic punishments, the Middle East News Agency said.

In a dispatch from Khartoum, the news agency said that the council also was reviving the previous system of criminal courts, which passed verdicts based on a criminal code drawn largely from European legal systems.

Soon after Major General Nimeiri introduced Sharia, or Islamic law, in Sudan in September 1983, he set up a series of courts to apply the punishments that Sharia prescribes. In two years, the courts sentenced scores of drinkers to be flogged and ordered hands amputated from more than 300 thieves. Under pressure from international opinion, General Nimeiri froze the tribunals' activities early this year but never formally abolished them. General Nimeiri was deposed in a coup on April 6.

North, South Korea Fail in Talks

PANMUNJOM, North Korea (Reuters) — North and South Korea failed to narrow their differences when they resumed trade talks at the border village of Panmunjom on Friday after a six-month break.

No substantial progress was made in two hours of discussions by seven-member teams from each country, dimming prospects that they might begin economic cooperation. They agreed to meet again only on June 20.

The chief South Korean delegate, Kim Ki Hwan, said that North Korea's attitude had been "completely different and contradictory" from that at the first session. "I do not understand the sudden change," he added. The first session in November raised hopes that the two Koreas might put aside their differences and work together in some areas.

Walesa Keeps Tape in Alleged Plot

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity labor union, refused Friday to give police tape recordings of a talk he had with a convicted murderer who alleged there was a plot to kill him.

Mr. Walesa and two aides were questioned by the Gdansk police, who have charged the man, Jozef Szczepanski, with being in contact with an illegal organization. Mr. Szczepanski, 34, who was on parole from prison, met Mr. Walesa on May 9 and said that he had been approached by an unidentified man who offered him money and a passport to kill the labor leader.

The police interviewed him for 90 minutes. Mr. Walesa said, adding that he declined to turn over either the cassette tapes or the original of a handwritten statement in which Mr. Szczepanski outlined the alleged plot. He had given the authorities copies of the statement just after Mr. Szczepanski was arrested May 11.

For the Record

At least 36 Japanese miners were killed Friday and 29 trapped underground when a gas explosion ripped through a coal mine in Yubari on the island of Hokkaido. (AP)

Two crewmen of a Chinese torpedo boat who reportedly staged a mutiny that left six persons dead off South Korea in March have been executed in China, Taiwan's Central News Agency reported Friday. (AP)

Both the Japanese and Soviet governments kept silent Friday about a report of a Soviet plane disappearing from Japanese military radar on Thursday. (AP)

A Sri Lankan soldier entrusted with protecting 40 Tamil civilians opened fire on them, killing six and wounding 16 before his commanding officer shot and killed him, a Defense Ministry source said Friday in Colombo. (UPI)

British health officials said that tests had ruled out an air-conditioning unit at the Stafford District General Hospital as the primary cause of an outbreak of Legionnaires' disease. On Friday, the death toll dropped to 36 from 37 after tests showed one victim did not have the bacteria. (AP)

New U.S. Concern on Summit

(Continued from Page 1) their view was that Mr. Gorbachev was not ready to deal with major foreign policy matters.

A senior official said, "They have not been able to come to a decision to accept the president's invitation." He added that the Vienna meeting had left a "flavor of their interest being more domestic-oriented for the time being, which is unfortunate for us. We're ready to engage on foreign policy."

Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane indicated to Mr. Reagan their assessment that Mr. Gorbachev's focus on internal Soviet matters, such as the next five-year plan and his effort to consolidate his power, have also led to the current stand-off at the nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva.

The arms negotiations, now in recess after little apparent progress in six weeks of talks, are to resume May 30.

"It's not just Vienna, but also what's happened in Geneva that suggests that they really are not ready to take the initiative," the senior official said. "They have not put progress on arms control and the U.S.-Soviet relationship at the top of their list of priorities."

"Our only logical response is one of patience," the official said. The official also said the Russians were "not ready for significant changes" in offensive nuclear missiles, the area of weapons reduction that the United States has emphasized in Geneva.

The Russians have pushed instead for restrictions on space weapons and on Mr. Reagan's plan to research the use of space-based systems to destroy enemy nuclear missiles, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

This official said, however, that the Russians wanted to "give a public perception of being engaged" with the United States on foreign policy.

He said this explained the six-hour session in Vienna, which U.S. officials have said was devoted entirely to restatements of previous positions.

Farm Plan Seems Aimed at EC

(Continued from Page 1) three years has frequently tried to persuade the Common Market to halt its underselling of the United States in foreign markets.

Recently, Mr. Block, in hearings before congressional agriculture committees, has threatened to take "strong action" if an agreement could not be reached soon.

Two years ago, in what he called "a shot across the bow," Mr. Block sold surplus wheat and flour to Egypt at reduced prices, taking away one of France's major export markets. But last year the French reaped some of this market.

Mr. Block said the details of the program would be ready by June. In general, under the plan, a U.S. exporter trying to expand sales to a

Islamic Jihad Is Said to Threaten U.S. Diplomats

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — An anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent the shadowy Islamic Jihad group warned Friday that the extremists, who have been linked to Iran, plan a major attack against U.S. diplomats.

The warning, telephoned to a French news agency in Beirut, came the day after President Ronald Reagan's administration declared that it would not negotiate with the fundamentalist Shiite Moslem group for the release of Americans kidnapped in Lebanon.

"The American government should await the latest military operation it has ever known," the anonymous caller said. "The organization has been preparing for this surprise for a long time. The refusal of our demands will mean hell for its diplomats across the world."

There was no means of confirming the authenticity of the message. In statements published Thursday in Beirut newspapers, Islamic Jihad issued what was called a "fi-

nal warning" of "catastrophic consequences" for at least four Americans and two Frenchmen held hostage if Washington and Paris do not pressure Kuwait to free 17 persons. The 17 have been convicted of carrying out bombing attacks on the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait in 1983.

U.S. Refuses Demands

Earlier, David B. Outaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The United States has said that it will not be intimidated by threats from Islamic Jihad. The fundamentalist group said it would "terrorize America and France forever" if its demands were not met, prompting White House officials to issue a declaration Thursday that such threats would not be allowed "to compromise our fundamental policies and values."

The White House also rebuffed charges of inaction from the families of the kidnapped Americans, saying that the United States was

determined to obtain their release and that the issue remained "of the highest priority."

"We believe that we are presently following the best-designed course to obtain this result in a quiet, nonpublic manner," according to the White House.

At a press conference, Peggy Say, sister of Terry Anderson, the kidnapped Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut, said she felt that the situation had come to "the crisis point."

The statement issued by Islamic Jihad was addressed to the families of the hostages, to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who obtained the release of a captured U.S. naval officer in Syria last year, and to "the international public, namely the American people."

Pictures that accompanied the message and were published in Beirut newspapers included four of the five Americans — Mr. Anderson; William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco,

head of Catholic Relief Services in Lebanon, and the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister. The group also claims to be holding two French diplomats, Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the U.S. government had no intention of entering into negotiations with Islamic Jihad.

Relatives of three hostages met Thursday with Mr. Jackson to discuss new approaches to seeking their release. At a joint press conference, the civil rights activist said he was prepared to go to Lebanon, or Kuwait, to try to gain the hostages' release "if there is any reasonable chance to have an impact."

[Robert B. Oakley, head of the State Department Office for Counterterrorism, said that the Reagan administration stands "willing and happy to support any reasonable effort" by Mr. Jackson to win the release of Americans. The Associated Press reported from Washington on Thursday night.]

Bonn's Farm-Price Veto Embroils EC in Dispute

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community became embroiled in a new political dispute Friday following West Germany's refusal Thursday to accept cuts in cereal prices, diplomats said.

The diplomats said the new dispute, over Bonn's use of a veto threat, had ruined elaborate plans to reform the 10-nation group's Common Agricultural Policy and head off growing criticism from Washington over export subsidies.

In addition, the controversy arises just as Washington has announced a plan to subsidize American agricultural exports, in part to challenge the EC subsidy system. The new dispute will make it difficult for EC members to draw together in defense, according to the diplomats at the community's Brussels headquarters.

The controversy arose after Bonn, threatening a veto, forced EC farm ministers to put aside a key decision by the European Commission, the EC's executive body, to cut cereal prices. The price cuts were in line with rules for curbing overproduction that had been agreed on two years ago, after months of painstakingly slow negotiation.

The action means that the mini-

sters will have to try again to reach agreement on cereal prices June 11.

The agreement on a package without cereals is expected by EC officials to cost an extra 270 million European Currency Units (\$202 million).

This makes it virtually certain that the community will exceed its farm budget of just under 20 billion ECUs, creating conditions for yet another dispute just in time for next month's EC summit in Milan, the diplomats noted.

The ministers did agree on new prices for other products during their negotiations, which should have been completed by April 1.

At the center of the controversy is the use of the veto power — known as the "Luxembourg Compromise" — for the first time by the West German agricultural minister, Ignatz Kiechle. Bonn, paradoxically, says it wants to abolish that veto and move toward majority rule.

Mr. Kiechle, who on Friday described his move as a "partial veto," shelved plans to cut prices to cereal farmers by 1.8 percent. The EC Commission originally proposed cuts of 3.6 percent.

West German officials said that Mr. Kiechle had only invoked a formula that obliges ministers to



Ignatz Kiechle

continue debate when a member state says its vital national interest is concerned.

The first casualty of the EC's decision could be its trading relationship with the United States, the diplomats noted, Washington accuses the 10-nation bloc of using the subsidies to boost exports.

Another victim of Bonn's stand is likely to be further tension in French-West German ties, already strained over disagreements at the Bonn economic summit two weeks ago.

France has been eager to bring farm prices more into line with low world market prices and counter U.S. demands to include farm exports in a new round of trade talks.

Weight, Engine Standards Are Set for European Fighter

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense ministers of five West European countries agreed Friday on the weight and engine requirements for a new European combat plane to be built in the 1990s.

The agreement ended one of several disputes between French and British aerospace companies.

Other important disputes remained unresolved, however, including the sharing of responsibility for design, financing and production, according to French and British military officials.

Ministers from West Germany, Italy and Spain also attended Friday's meeting.

The European Fighter Aircraft project would be the largest such European venture since the Tornado fighter-bomber program was established by Britain, West Germany and Italy in 1969.

The project would involve building a minimum of 1,000 planes, which could generate about 530 bil-

lion in orders. The first deliveries are planned for 1995.

The ministers set the weight of the new fighter, about 10,450 short tons (9.5 metric tons) with a permissible excess weight of 550 pounds (250 kilograms) for armaments and electronic equipment.

Britain had argued for a slightly heavier plane, weighing 10,730 short tons without additional equipment.

The projected thrust of the new engine also was set, but was not disclosed. The five governments agreed that a newly designed engine would be required for the production versions of the plane.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France suggested to other ministers that the design office for the fuselage, wings and engine be located in the Paris region, a French official said. British Aerospace PLC, which like Dassault-Breguet is state-controlled, has insisted on equal sharing of the work in the project.

"Mr. Hernu's suggestion was raised, but not resolved," a British Defense Ministry official said.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Amtrak: Predictions
Of Demise Premature

The Reagan administration has been trying to kill the half-billion-dollar annual subsidy to Amtrak, a move that is considered likely to lead to the collapse of the national passenger railroad. But the Republican-controlled Senate has voted 53-41 to keep Amtrak going.

Senator Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, said the vote was "recognition that Amtrak is indispensable for the welfare of the country." He said its abolition would bring intolerable congestion of highways and air routes along the Boston-New York-Washington corridor and leave the United States as the only major industrial country without a passenger railroad.

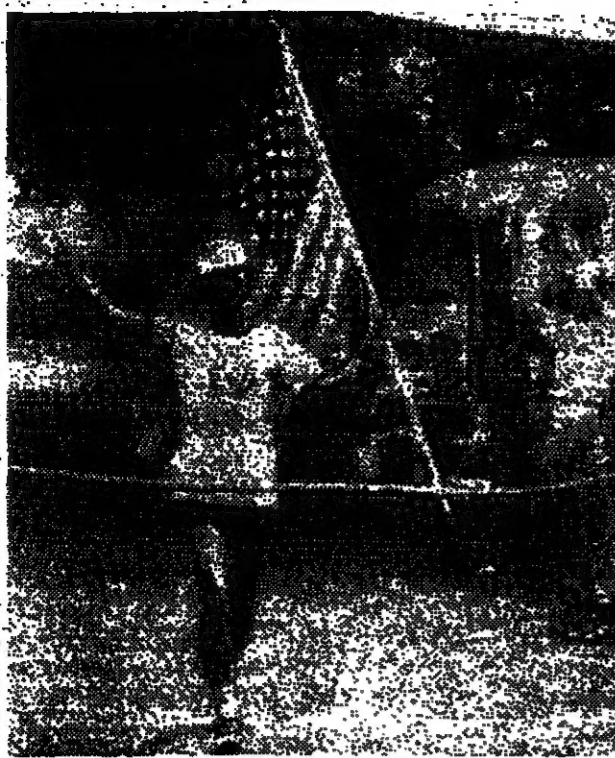
The New York Times reports that Amtrak's annual subsidy is a separate item in the federal budget, unlike less visible subsidies for aviation, buses and highways.

"A coalition of rail workers, members of Congress, regular riders and train buffs appears to be successfully ganging up on the administration to save the railroad," the newspaper said.

Short Takes

The annual spring hunt for summer law interns is on. This year, prominent law firms are offering as much as \$700 a week, plus parties, sports and cultural events to the 2,000 or so students who rank in the top third of their class at about 30 of the highest-ranking U.S. law schools. Most internships lead to offers of permanent jobs on graduation.

Lotteries are run by 18 states, and bills have now been introduced in Congress for a national lottery. Estimates of how much revenue this could raise start at \$10 billion a year. Many religious groups are opposed, as are states that have their own lotteries and are not anxious for competition. Lotteries are "no panacea," said Lynn Nelson, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, which nets \$500 million a year.



RACING MAILMAN — Don Choi, of San Francisco, wins America's first 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) race, in Flushing Meadow Park, New York, on Thursday.

Experts at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington are reconditioning the Wright brothers' first airplane, an unlikely contraption that tumbled into the air on Dec. 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, for the world's first powered flight. Not everybody was happy with the restoration project. A museum official said, "The purists reacted as if we had taken the Shroud of Turin and sent it to the cleaners."

Shorter Takes: The Supreme Court has decided that a house trailer, or mobile home, unless it is hooked up to utilities and is a vehicle, not a dwelling, and thus more readily subject to police search without a warrant.

The highest priced housing in New York is the Essex House on Central Park South, where the average condominium apartment sells for \$906 a square foot (about \$9,750 a square meter). ... A federal survey says that of the estimated 1.8 million Americans living abroad who are not employed by the U.S. government, about 28 percent voted in the 1984 general election, up from 26 percent in 1980.

In Trivial Pursuit
Of Ronald Reagan

Paul Slansky, a New York writer who describes himself as a voracious reader of everything about President Ronald Reagan, devised a 101-question trivia contest about the president which he sent to 300 members of the media. Sample question: "How did President Reagan introduce the Head of State Samuel Doe at a Rose Garden photo opportunity?" a) 'John Doe' b) 'Sam Mingo' c) 'Chairman Moe'?

The top score was 91 correct answers. The Washington Post reports, and the prize was a videotape of the president waiting for his cue to toss the coin for a Super Bowl game — a dubious award for dubious knowledge. Oh, yes, the answer to the sample question was (c).

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

House Panel Approves Budget
Conflicting With Senate Plan

By Jonathan Fuhrbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Budget Committee has approved a 1986 budget plan that, if adopted by the House, would create a major confrontation with the Senate and the Reagan administration over the military budget and over cost-of-living increases for Social Security.

The committee's Democratic majority, after agreeing to the plan earlier this week, pushed it through the committee and on to the House on Thursday. The vote was 21-12, with one Republican, Representative W. Henson Moore of Louisiana, joining the Democrats.

Unlike the Senate's resolution, the House Budget Committee plan would give a full cost-of-living increase to Social Security recipients and others who get federal pensions and benefits.

The plan would freeze the military budget at its 1985 level, without even the increase for inflation that the Senate allowed.

On the domestic side, the House plan would cut spending about one-third less than the Senate and would eliminate only one program, revenue-sharing, of the 12 the Senate would kill.

The Budget Committee approved the plan after seeking a bipartisan compromise in a closed session Wednesday night — its first

closed debate in its 10 years of existence — and again briefly Thursday.

Under the compromise that failed, the Democrats would have increased estimates of military spending in 1986 in exchange for Republican support for the overall package. In the end, the Democrats would not go far enough for the Republicans, and vice versa.

Even while the proposal was still pending in the committee, the first sounds of a House-Senate confrontation in a conference committee were heard. The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, tore into the Democrats, saying, "They don't want to really cut the deficit."

The Democrats, he said, are seeking to "mutilate" the Pentagon budget by not allowing the increase for inflation. He charged, too, that "a lot of the savings are not real."

The House Budget Committee plan would cut the projected deficit by \$56 billion in 1986 and by \$259 billion over three years, less than the \$295 billion of savings approved by the Senate.

Earlier Thursday the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts, said he planned to take up the budget on the House floor Wednesday and finish it before the Memorial Day recess, at the end of next week.

President Ronald Reagan has postponed submitting his sweeping tax revision plan to Congress until May 28 in the hope that by then the House will have completed floor action on the budget.

House Democratic leaders said they expected the plan to be approved on the floor, possibly with the addition of revenue from a minimum tax on corporations, which is expected to be proposed as a floor amendment to the budget package.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat of Pennsylvania and chairman of the House committee, uttered a tongue-in-cheek claim of a bipartisan victory. The Republican-controlled Senate approved its plan last week by one vote, with one Democrat switching over and the tie-breaking vote being cast by Vice President George Bush.

"If they can claim victory with one Democrat, I am certainly going to claim victory with one Republican because they are harder to get," Mr. Gray said.

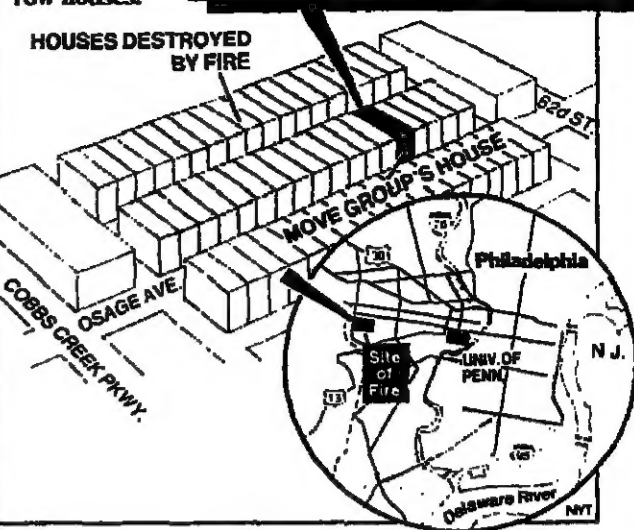
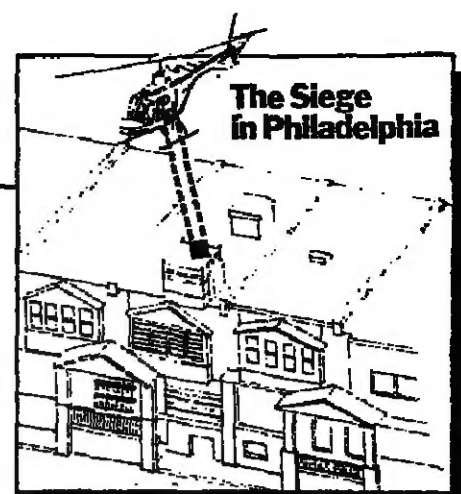
Reagan Firm on Military Cut
President Reagan has warned Congress that he will abandon the compromise he agreed to last week on military spending if the House tries to cut it any further, United Press International reported.

At a \$6-million, fund-raising dinner in Washington for House and Senate Republican candidates in 1986, Mr. Reagan told 4,000 party members who had paid \$1,500 a plate that he had already "compromised greatly" by agreeing to the Senate plan to freeze the Pentagon budget at last year's levels, adjusted for inflation.

"Now, this was not an easy decision," he said. "There's no question about it. This will temporarily slow down our vitally needed defense buildup at a time when the Soviet Union is pouring unprecedented amounts of resources into their offensive armaments."

Having been told by Senate Republican leaders that he could come back for more money if "I feel our national security is imperiled," Mr. Reagan warned the Democratic-controlled House, "If the Congress persists in making further reductions which could jeopardize our negotiating position in Geneva, I may take them up on that offer."

A police bomb intended to destroy the MOVE bunker touched off a fire that spread to neighboring row houses.

U.S. Officials Vow Aid
After Philadelphia Fire

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Federal officials, pledging Friday to do "whatever it takes" to rebuild this area, toured the ruins of a neighborhood where 61 houses were burned after a police helicopter dropped a bomb on the headquarters of the group MOVE.

Eleven members of the group were killed and 270 people were left homeless.

"It was a sad, terrifying situation," said Senator John Heinz. "Nobody planned this disaster. Whether it is a volcano or an inferno, this is a disaster and we have a duty to help."

In San Francisco, the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, told a group of police officers that the police actions in Philadelphia were a "good example" for law enforcement.

Speaking to an annual assembly of the California Police Officers Association, Mr. Meese commended Mayor W. Wilson Goode of Philadelphia for the "very rational, very reasonable way" he had handled the police attack on the MOVE headquarters Monday.

"The public has to know," Mr. Meese said, "that the situation that developed was caused by the criminals, not the police."

In Philadelphia, Mr. Heinz and Senator Arlen Specter, both Pennsylvania Republicans, toured the devastated area with Mr. Goode and the secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Samuel R. Pierce Jr.

Mr. Heinz and Mr. Specter plan to introduce a resolution seeking \$1

million in immediate federal help for the homeless and then to ask for more later.

Mr. Goode announced Thursday that the city would establish three funds totaling \$7 million to aid the homeless.

In an interview on the "CBS Morning News," Jerry Africa, described as minister of information for MOVE, said that officials could have waited for the children in the headquarters to leave, as they did daily for shopping and exercise, before starting the siege.

"Now who's the killer? I'm asking you, who's the killer?" he added.

Mexican Police Are Said
To Purge Hundreds of
Agents Linked to Drugs

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Hundreds of agents of Mexico's two principal national police forces who were suspected of involvement in drug trafficking or other corrupt activities have resigned or been dismissed in recent weeks, according to Mexican officials and other reliable sources.

More than 400 of the Federal Security Directorate's estimated 2,200 agents have left since the beginning of March, the sources said Thursday. The other force, the Federal Judicial Police, has lost several hundred agents, the sources said.

The government has declined to comment publicly on how many agents have departed, but the deputy interior secretary, Jorge Carrillo Olea, said Thursday that the police agencies were undergoing "severe adjustments of an internal nature."

He added: "The nation's various preventive and judicial bodies are working to clean up and correct longstanding vices."

The reported purge appears to constitute the government's most significant action to combat police corruption following recent revelations that some Mexican policemen had helped to protect narcotics dealers.

Much of the corruption has come to light since a crackdown on the drug trade following the abduction and murder of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent in February in Guadalajara.

The twin problems of drug trafficking and official corruption pose major challenges to President Miguel de la Madrid, who has made moral renovation a centerpiece of his program. A variety of political observers have said corruption

is entrenched and will be difficult to eradicate.

Sources in the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration have characterized the directorate as highly corrupt. Three of its senior officials who recently lost their jobs were identified by a major drug dealer as having been recipients of large bribes for protection, according to official sources and Mexican newspaper reports.

The three were top-ranking agents in the northern states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Baja California, where a trade thrives in transporting marijuana and cocaine to the United States.

The changes in the directorate have been made since a new director, Pablo González, took charge in early March. The former director, Antonio Zorrilla, resigned to run for Congress from the state of Hidalgo.

Fewer details were available about the changes in the Federal Judicial Police, a branch of the national attorney general's office, but reliable officials and Mexican newspaper reports said that 700 agents recently had opened up in the force because of anti-corruption measures and normal turnover.

The government also intends to issue new identification documents to law enforcement officials after dozens of suspected narcotics traffickers, when arrested last month, were found to have police credentials.

Official corruption has a long history in Mexico. Fifty-six years of uninterrupted rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party has meant that no opposition grouping has ever "thrown the rascals out" except in a few cities and towns.



CHILDREN RESCUED — A Yuba City, California, policeman rescues one of four children whose father, Patrick L. Jones, had threatened to kill them. The police saved the children and arrested Mr. Jones after they fired tear gas into the house where the four were being held. Mr. Jones made the threat after a dispute with his wife, the police said.

Rebel Attack
Is Repelled
In Nicaragua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan government troops repulsed an assault by rebels on the country's most important Atlantic coastal city, killing 24 guerrillas, the Defense Ministry said.

The ministry said that several guerrillas were wounded in the dawn offensive Thursday on the city of Bluefields. The attack occurred in the southeastern part of the city, where the government is building a new airstrip, the ministry said.

Troops of the leftist Sandinist government turned back the rebels before they reached the city's streets, according to military sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Defense Ministry's statement did not give government casualties, but the sources said that five soldiers had been wounded.

The sources said that about 200 rebels of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, based in Costa Rica, about 90 miles (140 kilometers) to the south, had traveled to Bluefields on barges and launched the attack.

The government-run Voice of Nicaragua radio, however, said that the insurgents were from the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force and that 22 rebels had been killed.

Both groups received support from the U.S. government before Congress cut off funds last year.

Bluefields, which is 172 miles east of Managua, is the capital of Zelaya province, with a population of 25,000 people.

Attempts to reach Bluefields by telephone were unsuccessful. Commercial flights from Managua to Bluefields have been suspended since Tuesday.

Earlier, the army said in a statement that it had killed 251 rebels in 60 firefights and 24 ambushes while thwarting a guerrilla attempt early this month to seize enough territory to call for diplomatic recognition by the United States.

But the radio of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force said that its soldiers had "put out of action" 604 Nicaraguan soldiers in the fighting. There was no independent verification of either claim. (AP, UPI)

Contadora Meeting Ends
Diplomats from the Contadora group and other Central American countries failed Thursday to reach an agreement on a regional peace accord, but decided to meet again next month to discuss military issues, United Press International reported from Panama City.

In a statement released after three days of private talks, representatives of the four nations working as the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — as well as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua said that the issues blocking the signing of a peace accord had all been examined.

Duarte Wants Rebels to Agree on Ending Civilian Casualties

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador said he would seek to "humanize the war" in his country by insisting that leftist rebels talk privately with him about ending civilian casualties before he agrees to any more public negotiating sessions.

Mr. Duarte, beginning a nine-day visit to the United States, told President Ronald Reagan in a half-hour meeting Thursday that the Salvadoran armed forces were under "tight rules of engagement" to minimize civilian suffering, a senior Reagan administration official said.

The Salvadoran leader, the official said, "is deeply determined to see what he can do to get the guerrillas to cease attacking the economy" and to "cease using assassina-

tion and terror against the civilian populations as weapons in the war."

U.S. critics of the Duarte government have asserted that Salvadoran Army planes have bombed the civilian population indiscriminately, causing dozens of deaths, to discourage support for the guerrillas who are seeking Mr. Duarte's overthrow. He has denied the assertion.

Mr. Duarte and the rebels met twice last year to try to get peace talks going, but little progress was made. The rebels have suggested that a third meeting be held June 10 in El Salvador, but Mr. Duarte countered with a proposal for private discussions outside the country.

Guillermo Ungo, a leader of the guerrillas' political wing, said by telephone from Mexico City that Mr. Duarte had not outlined a specific agenda and that Mr. Duarte's

announcement Thursday was an effort to avoid a third public negotiating session.

"We don't want to have private talks as a substitute for talks that are agreed upon," Mr. Ungo said. After meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Mr. Duarte said that his "democratic revolution" requires a new approach to talks.

"I can't risk the people's faith by going to any meeting just to make a show," Mr. Duarte said. The senior Reagan administration official called Mr. Duarte's visit "the opening of a new chapter in our relationship" after five years of joint anti-guerrilla warfare. There have been "some spectacular successes" in combat and in reducing human rights violations, the official said, so that "it's possible" to give "much more serious attention to some of the other problems" of the Salvadoran economy.

"There's absolutely no doubt that there's been a monumental change in the nature of the situation there," the official said.

He added that the administration would be "sympathetic" to Mr. Duarte's expected requests for new economic and military aid, but that no decision had been made to request more funds in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Reagan chided Nicaragua for failing to follow Mr. Duarte's example in talking with its domestic insurgents, and rebuked Congress for failing to give as much support to administration policies in Nicaragua as it has to his policy in El Salvador.

"Those who question our efforts in Central America should take note of the heartwarming progress that President Duarte has made," Mr. Reagan said. "We must have the courage to help all our friends in Central America."

(Mr. Duarte said Friday that his military forces may have captured a Nicaraguan ship bringing supplies to the guerrillas in his country, The Associated Press reported from New York. But he said that the report had not been confirmed.)

"We have captured in last night and they are moving it to a port to check out what happened," he said in a television appearance.

Military Judge Killed
Witnesses and officials said Thursday that suspected guerrillas had assassinated a military court judge involved in the prosecution of political prisoners, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

Three youths approached Judge Rodolfo Arango as he was parking his car in front of the Catholic Asunción College, and opened fire on him with pistols, court officials said.

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Farmers in Need of Help

The secretary of agriculture reports that the Reagan administration will give American exporters \$2 billion worth of government-owned surplus commodities to crack markets "stolen" from them by subsidized exports of other nations. The secretary, John R. Block, grants that it is "not good policy" to interfere with free trade. But he sees here a touching example of the solicitude the government can muster for a constituency in distress.

Unfortunately, this is not the worst way in which the system is operating these days. Currently, in Rome, the United States is doing somewhat less than it might to work out an international formula to keep alive an agency that does uncommonly good work to help poor farmers in poor countries grow more food. That the fate of an agency that helps the one group of farmers should be hung up in a dispute over a few million dollars, while another group of farmers gets a new \$2-billion subsidy with the stroke of someone's pen, is simply inopportune.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, a small and (still) lean United Nations agency, was set up in 1977. Its special mandate was to serve the credit, production and marketing needs of small farmers. It brought the then-prosperous oil producers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries into a unique partnership of donors with the industrialized nations of the Organ-

ization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The UN agency is a winner. The international aid crowd admires it. The U.S. Agency for International Development praises it. So does the conservative Heritage Foundation. It provides a good return on investment, while helping poor farmers and the rural poor. It is attentive to policy reform — improving producer prices. It focuses on the private sector. At a moment of famine in Africa, where this agency does much of its work, its stress on local production is what dignity and economic effectiveness require.

The dispute over its refinancing centers on how the burden should be shared between OPEC and OECD donors. It is a frustrating dispute. The OPEC parties are being difficult. They are poorer than they were when the project began, and they are not working well together. The United States is in a hard bargaining mood. It should be. But it should not be so much so that it loses sight of the point of the exercise: to keep the agency, which is already living from hand to mouth, not only alive but healthy and growing.

Within the U.S. government, the matter seems caught in the bureaucracy. But if this agency goes down, the United States will be blamed, disproportionately and somewhat unfairly, for the collapse. If it survives, it will be because of American leadership.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Testing the Tax Proposals

There is a great spate of news about President Reagan's tax reform plan these days except it is not news at all. It is trial balloons and speculation. What is happening, and can it be taken seriously? The bewildered reader can try applying four tests to the reports.

Test One: Does this plan represent genuine reform? The sensible comparison is with current law, not with the plan Treasury proposed six months ago. It had failings, like removing the deductibility of state and local taxes. But the original Treasury plan adhered to the worthy principle of taxing all forms of income evenly; it let the chips fall freely.

That has been a practical weakness, and Treasury Secretary James Baker has toned down features that were political poison. He has, reportedly, reinstated some tax breaks on oil and gas drilling, capital gains and fringe benefits. He apparently has eased up on depreciation allowances. He is said to have revised deductions for contributions and second-home mortgages. But what matters is that most of the reported segments of the president's plan would eliminate loopholes in present law.

Test Two: Does the plan truly simplify taxes? The president's first objective, as set forth in his State of the Union address last January, is simplification. His plan surely would produce some of that, if only because it cuts the number of personal tax brackets, and allows

fewer deductions. But some of the reported new proposals are infinitely more complicated than present law.

The emerging plan will probably be somewhat simpler for many taxpayers, but it will not bring a new dawn of "simple" taxation.

Test Three: Is the plan fair? The most important test is tax equity. Under current law, the tax burden is unfairly distributed, with special advantages for various types of personal and business income, savings, investment and expenditures. The forthcoming Reagan plan may improve on all this. But it may widen some preferences, too. The president's proposals for taxing capital gains and fringe benefits will bear scrutiny.

Test Four: Will it promote efficiency? Lower tax rates and fewer loopholes would breed economic efficiency and faster growth. But that is also true of the innovative tax simplification proposed two years ago by Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt, both Democrats, and of a later Republican plan by Representative Jack Kemp and Senator Robert Kasten.

The president deserves credit for a historic undertaking. It remains to be seen whether he is for truly substantial reforms that are worth all the effort, or just another omnibus tax bill wrapped in populist slogans.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Again, Labor Unrest in Poland

The Jaruzelski regime refuses to acknowledge that workers in Poland are becoming steadily more radical, and it takes refuge behind a thick screen of deceptive propaganda. But in view of the country's ongoing economic difficulties and social inequalities, the conflict of interest between the workers and those in power is becoming steadily more marked.

The growing tension that this generates is indicated by an increasing number of strikes, mostly in enterprises with a high proportion of poorly paid female employees. These strikes are not called by Solidarity or the official trade unions but break out spontaneously as a protest against shocking working conditions and inadequate wages.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Doing Business With Apartheid

The case against sanctions is strong. They got a bad name in the 1930s when they were ineffectually employed against Italy over its intervention in Ethiopia, and evoked renewed rivalry when used against Rhodesia (guarding the door of a building with no walls). Sanctions, it is said, do not work. The incentive to make large profits from evading them is at least as strong as the motive of those enforcing them. They are a blunt instrument that can damage the good guys as much as the bad (consider the sufferings of Zambia and Mozambique over Rhodesia).

But there is no denying that some selective sanctions work. The sports boycott of South Africa has produced visible change. The UN arms embargo may have made the South African self-sufficient in all manner of weaponry,

but has starved them of aircraft, helicopters, warships and other major items. The partial oil embargo may have been evaded by all sorts of ruses and countered by stockpiling, but it has cost a lot of money and distorted the economy.

It is justiciable to set the overthrow of apartheid, no less, as the goal of sanctions and then to say they are pointless because this cannot be done. Apartheid cannot be demolished without decisive internal pressure, to which all external effort can only be secondary. The real issue is not whether sanctions work, but whether we are right, or even acting in our own best interest, in doing business with apartheid. International action put an end to slavery, surely a harder nut to crack, and there is no denying that it can help to eliminate its South African offspring. As with slavery, the first question is not what others may or may not do, but what we are going to do against apartheid.

—The Guardian (London).

The Deficit Becomes Real

One of the most heartening events of recent weeks has been Ronald Reagan's discovery of the enormity of the deficit. Until his April 24 speech, you would have thought, listening to the president, that the \$200-billion deficit was a bogeyman dreamed up by the Democrats to scare little children and witless fools. All of a sudden, it is a threat to democracy.

That is real progress. The president's switch about has made possible the newest budget compromise reached between the White House and the Senate Republicans. It apparently signals the end of the lumbering military buildup. And it includes a necessary slowing of the growth in Social Security benefits.

—The Detroit Free Press.

FROM OUR MAY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Thousands Mourn Edward VII
LONDON — Past thousands of grieving people, the body of Edward VII was borne in solemn state yesterday (May 17) from Buckingham Palace to the Hall of Rufus at Westminster, the ancient hall of his royal ancestors, where for the next two days he will receive the homage of his loyal, loving subjects before being finally carried to his last resting place beneath the Chapel of St. George at Windsor (on May 20). It was a thrilling, impressive scene, such as London has perhaps never seen before. Not the least wonderful of all was the spectacle of that black, sorrowing host standing immovably behind the military guard that lined the route, throbbing with deep-seated emotion and weeping silent tears for the King who in his short reign had won the hearts of all.

1935: A Lesson for Camps 'Reds'
MADISON, Wisconsin — Following disclosures by a Senatorial inquiry of Communist activities in American universities, students at the University of Wisconsin broke up a Red meeting on the campus (on May 17) and threw four agitators, including Maurice Sweetland, chief speaker, and Ben Weinstein, local organizer, into Lake Mendota to "cool off." The anti-Red demonstration came after testimony in Chicago that Communism was not only dealt with in political science courses in the universities, but that also English literature classes were reading such books as "The Communist Manifesto" and "Communist Primer." It was said that the subject of Communism was being treated more fully than the purely academic knowledge of the subject required.

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The Vienna Peace Treaty: Lessons for U.S. Negotiators

By Kenneth L. Adelman and Charles A. Sorrells

Mr. Adelman is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Mr. Sorrells is senior policy adviser to the agency. This is the first of two parts.

WASHINGTON — How to negotiate with the Soviet Union? The rules for doing so have been repeated often: negotiate from strength, specify U.S. negotiating goals, garner bipartisan support in Congress, and work closely with the allies. But in addition to these general rules, a host of lessons can be learned from one of the most successful negotiations conducted with the Soviet Union in the postwar era. The negotiations culminated in the Austrian State Treaty, the anniversary of which was celebrated Wednesday.

And, celebratory were in order. The treaty, signed May 15, 1955, by the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Austria, was a huge success. Measured by the fundamental values of assuring freedom and democracy, the treaty stands as a monument to Western diplomacy.

Except for northern Iran, it was the sole instance in which the Red Army withdrew any major force of occupation troops after the war. Moreover, the treaty restored to Austria its sovereignty, which it lost in March 1938 with Hitler's Anschluss.

Though Austria was "liberated" by Allied forces in the spring of 1945 — when the Soviet troops overran the Reich — it took 10 years to get the Russians to grant real liberation. Had the United States and its allies not heartily accepted an agreement for an agreement's sake, not only Austria but also the West's highest principles would have been the losers. Austrians today might not be free, especially from Soviet occupation. Austria might not constitute the source of stability that it is today, but rather would be a source of tension in Central Europe.

The tale began in Moscow, meeting in October 1943, the American, British and Soviet foreign ministers declared Austria's 1938 annexation by Nazi Germany null and void. They pledged to "see re-established a free and independent Austria."

There the matter stood until the Potsdam summit in August 1945, when another declaration was issued stipulating that "reparations should not be exacted from Austria." But on the summit's last day, Stalin rather offhandedly proposed including "German assets" in Austria as part of German reparations due the Soviet Union. The Americans, ever anxious to end the summit, and the British agreed — without obtaining a definition of "German assets in Eastern Austria." This was most unfortunate, as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles later noted: "It illustrates how terribly dangerous it is to make agreements that are hastily made and in loose terms." For this was to be a critical sticking point throughout the subsequent negotiations.

The issue's prominence came as no surprise. Soon after the Potsdam declaration, the Russians began plundering the Austrian economy as they did

most rapaciously, even brutally, the nations of Eastern Europe. What they could not move, they seized in Austria as "German assets." These included two-thirds of the Austrian oil industry and virtually all Danube shipping facilities. By 1955, Soviet economic exploitation had inflicted on Austria losses of roughly \$1 billion, excluding occupation costs.

The United States and Britain protested the Soviet actions violated the Potsdam agreement. The Soviet Union rebuffed the protests. The Americans and the British resorted again to diplomacy, that spring of 1946, striving to place the Austrian State Treaty on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Soviet foreign minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, flatly refused.

That opened a diplomatic battle that was to run nearly a decade before yielding not only success for the West but also six critical lessons.

Lesson one: Major negotiations with the Russians require great, even superhuman, patience.

The Russians are tough and wily negotiators. The first of four secretaries of state to negotiate the Austrian treaty, James Byrnes, later wrote about American negotiators who "because a thing is right... cannot understand why Mr. Molotov does not agree to it." The third secretary involved, Dean Acheson, wrote: "What one may learn from these experiences is that Soviet authorities are not moved to agreement by negotiation — that is, by a series of mutual concessions... Theirs is a more primitive form of political method. They cling stubbornly to a position, hoping to force an opponent to accept it. When the opponent doesn't, they justly abandon it — after asking and having been refused an unwarranted price — and hastily take up a new position, which may or may not represent a move toward greater mutual stability."

The last secretary involved in the negotiations, John Foster Dulles, described the talks as "tortuous" and likened them to the myth of Sisyphus, who endlessly pushed a heavy stone up the mountain only to have it roll back down when nearing the peak.

The push up the mountain really began in January 1947. Special deputies to the four foreign ministers (France had been added after the war) met to draft and negotiate the treaty. These talks broke down in 1948 but were renewed in the middle of the following year. By that time Stalin may have had to readjust his foreign policy in response to the sort of Western resolve exemplified by the heroic Berlin airlift. He seemed to switch tactics and adopt his own "peace offensive." This was designed to give the appearance, if not the reality, of a thaw in the Cold War.

From 1947 to 1955, the four powers held a staggering 400 meetings on the Austrian treaty. In the bulk of those meetings — more than 300 — the foreign minister level or lower — little or no progress was made.

At times, the gap widened. Seemingly significant progress would evaporate, once within hours. On June 20, 1949, in Paris, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky did a swift reversal. Mr. Acheson writes how Ernest Bevin, the British foreign secretary, "congratulated him on a new record. Soviet agreements were fragile things but today's was the frailest yet. It had not even survived the day." The rock kept tumbling down, but the Sisyphuses of the West kept pushing it back.

Lesson two: Major concessions, particularly in the form of passage deals, can quickly be pocketed by the Russians in exchange for nothing.

A stunning block for years was reparations. The Russians agreed at Potsdam not to exact them from Austria, yet demanded them thereafter; the West adamantly refused to grant them, yet later relinquished them.

Moscow had its eye most keenly on Austrian oil production. Western foreign ministers thought they had settled this issue during the May 1949 meeting in Paris, when the Russians agreed that their claim to oil assets would give them rights to 60 percent of the oil-producing lands in Eastern Austria. Two months later, the Russians "reinterpreted" the Paris agreement to claim a monopoly on future Austrian oil production. They sought not only to end a prostrate Austria but to establish a permanent economic hold over it.

During the September 1949 foreign ministers' meeting in New York, Mr. Vishinsky outlined the makings of a grand deal: All remaining ungranted articles would present "no difficulties" to Moscow if this matter of so-called German assets — i.e., reparations from Austria — "went the Soviet way." The United States countered with a slight modification: The West would accept most of the Soviet demands on this main issue in exchange for Soviet agreement to the Western position on all other remaining and relatively subordinate issues. This fell short for the Russians.

The Soviet deputy then responded — according to the State Department's historical record — with "one of the most abrupt statements in the record of postwar negotiations." He stated that the "German assets" article "must be worked exactly as the Soviet Union wished before any settlement could be reached on the other issues." When agreeing to this a few days later, the West made clear that it signed on the exact Soviet wording in order to secure the earliest possible conclusion of the whole treaty.

The State Department record tells what happened next: "The Soviet Union readily accepted this offer, but then refused to give anything in return. Vishinsky's statement of a month before was in effect withdrawn once the Western powers had made the desired concession."

What became theirs, remained theirs; what was to be ours, remained negotiable.

International Herald Tribune.

Half a Loaf, Not the Bakery

By William B. Bader

ARLINGTON, Virginia — The breakthrough in the Vienna Peace Treaty talks had little to do with Soviet concessions in the face of steady Western pressure, in letting the indigestible Austrians go, the Russians not only withdrew to a more defensible military line along the Czechoslovak border but were able to include such stringent military and political restrictions in the treaty that Austria is now virtually a military vacuum in Central Europe.

The lines of supply between two of the most important North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries — West Germany and Italy — must now go around the twin neutral barriers of Switzerland and Austria. Then, too, Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, had wanted a summit meeting. Much to the displeasure of Secretary John Foster Dulles, the Austrian decision made it impossible for the United States to refuse.

As for the United States, the bracing challenge was to fulfill the prom-

ise of the Moscow Declaration of 1943 that Austria, "the first free country to fall victim to Hitlerite aggression," would not only be liberated but made "free and independent." Yet America hoped also for a Western-oriented Austria, along the lines of West Germany. For years nothing happened, then came that critical moment in 1955 when both sides saw reason for a compromise that took the form of an extension of a neutralized, virtually demilitarized Austria for an Austria free of Soviet presence.

The independence of Austria, then, is no monument to the virtues of marathon bargaining or Western negotiating finesse. It is an example of how divergent East-West objectives can sometimes evolve to a point where, briefly, both parties can conclude that their interests are best served by agreeing to half a loaf.

The writer is author of a book on the Austrian peace treaty. This view is excerpted from The New York Times.

Special Reasons for Gorbachev's Summit Skittishness

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA — There is little doubt that the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, intends to visit the United Nations in New York this fall. It is hardly likely that he would go to the United States without meeting President Reagan.

So it seems odd that Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko could not agree on a time and place for a summit conference during their meeting here. But there are other questions.

Vienna offers both auspicious and worrisome precedents. This was the site of the disastrous Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in 1961. President Kennedy was overconfident and thought he could strike an understanding with the Soviet leader in first-hand "get acquainted" talks.

This was just after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and the meeting exploded in recrimination. But Vienna was also the most spectacular, almost unique example of how a new Soviet leader could be persuaded to make an enormous concession to the West to free his hands for domestic reforms.

Nikita Khrushchev agreed to end the occupation of Austria in 1955 so as to ease tensions at home. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko were here celebrating the 30th anniversary of that treaty.

The question now is which way an encounter with the seventh Soviet leader, in the process of consolidating his power, is likely to go. On appearances, Mr. Reagan's insistence that the meeting be in Washington is holding things up. It would be foolish to seek such one-upman-

ship to mark a distinction from sessions Mr. Gorbachev may have with other world leaders in New York. By definition, a Soviet-American summit conference is special. The time has come to show the world that the two leaders can talk to each other with civility, even without a dramatic breakthrough.

But Mr. Gorbachev may have special reasons beyond the protocol of place for needing more time before the date is fixed. Former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria has some fascinating hunches. He points out that every new Soviet leader has set out to mark a policy shift.

The key move by Mr. Gorbachev has been to enlarge the permissible size of private agricultural plots, which can make an enormous difference in food supplies for Soviet cities. His first priority is surely domestic conditions.

But what does that mean for East-West relations? One choice for the Kremlin leader would be to concentrate on internal problems and leave foreign affairs mainly to Mr. Gromyko and his seasoned staff.

Another, which Mr. Kreisky thinks possible, would be early leadership changes enabling the appointment of a new foreign minister to ease tensions — possibly the ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin.

Mr. Gorbachev could do this by forgoing the assumption of the Soviet presidency for now,

naming Mr. Gromyko instead. It would be a push upstairs. Then he would have more elbow room in talking to Mr. Reagan.

A part of the leadership renewal is likely to be replacement of the 80-year-old prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov. Support for moving Mr. Gromyko aside could be won by giving this post to Grigori Romanov, Mr. Gorbachev's main rival for the top leadership. He has recently been studying Hungary's economic reform system to report to the Kremlin.

This is speculation, but it is based on Mr. Kreisky's unusual contacts, experience and insights. He says Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko seemed to get on well and to like each other personally, even trading jokes, which is not the specialty of either one. That belies Western press reports that their exchanges were all tough and grim, though there was certainly lots of tedious repetition.

Another meeting is likely in August on another anniversary, of the Helsinki Agreements. That could be a final preparation for the summit conference. Some useful, if not dramatic, records seem possible to make the Reagan-Gorbachev session more than a mere introduction.

It is important in the meantime not to let a quibble about going to Washington get in the way of any ideas Mr. Gorbachev may have that better relations with the United States would be a good way to strengthen his base for tending to domestic problems.

The New York Times.

The Conservatives' Day in America: Dawn or Dusk?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In recent issues of his biweekly newsletter, The American Political Report, and in an article in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine, Kevin Phillips has offered an interesting analysis of the Reagan administration and its political prospects as anything that has come across this desk.

Mr. Phillips writes from the perspective of a conservative who shares many, if not all, of Mr. Reagan's policy goals. He has been not just a student but a proponent of the conservative movement since his book, "The Emerging Republican Majority," appeared after he served a stint in the Nixon administration.

This background is part of what makes Mr. Phillips's views so interesting today. Many observers, including this reporter, are far more dubious of some of Mr. Reagan's policies. But we have written of his election and re-election as signaling the advent of a possible conservative era in national affairs. Mr. Phillips has been moving in the other direction.

He argues that 1984 is likely to be seen as the high-water mark of conservatism in the current political era and that the tide of sentiment and elections is far more likely to swing back in the other direction.

In his newsletter, he has argued mainly that economic and political cycles are conspiring to frustrate the conservatives' hopes. In the New York Times article, he added a third factor: the human "overreaction" and exaggerated pride that he says is leading the Reagan administration to misinterpret and overstate the mandate of the president's re-election.

Mr. Phillips is the popularizer of the notion of the "six-year itch": that there is a pattern of severe political losses of Senate, House and gubernatorial seats for a president's party in the sixth year after it gains control of the White House.

What happened to the Republicans in 1958 and 1974 (six years after Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon were last elected), and what happened to the Democrats in 1938 and 1966 (six years after Franklin

Roosevelt and John Kennedy won), is likely to happen to the Republicans in 1986, he said: a political bath. The political cycle, he argued, is linked to an economic cycle of severe recession or inflation at that point of a party's White House tenure.

As many of us have watched the changing candidate picture for 1986, we have written about the improving odds for continued Republican control of the Senate and for gubernatorial gains. We have seen Mr. Reagan's agreement to the Senate budget package as the possible harbinger of sustained economic growth. And we have suggested that tax reform is an issue on which Republicans may lock in the allegiance of previous ticket-splitters and Democrats.

But through all this, the pessimistic Mr. Phillips has been plucking at our coats and warning, "Do not disregard the patterns of the past."

Now, in the Times, he has added another argument: "Mandate lunatics has helped nurture excesses" in the second-term Reagan White House, ranging from interventionism in Nicaragua to cutbacks in Social Security and other middle-class entitlement programs, to laissez faire tolerance of trade deficits, to continuing emphasis on "fundamentalist religious goals."

Is Mr. Phillips right? Is President Reagan in the process of blowing the conservatives' big chance? There is a contradiction inherent in his argument. If the cycles of party growth and decline are as ironclad as he suggests in his six-year theory, then Mr. Reagan is powerless to avert a Republican debacle in 1986 and probably in 1988, and his policies are irrelevant. But I doubt the automaticity of those cycles. A party that can reduce the deficits and tax rates (via tax reform) in its second term, as

Republicans may be able to do, can perhaps sustain economic growth and earn enormous political credit.

Still, I think Mr. Phillips is right — and very relevant — in reminding us that all of American history suggests we will see swings in public mood from wanting governmental activism to fearing it, and back again.

Mr. Phillips is also wise in reminding his fellow conservatives that people want more from government than stockpiles of missiles. As he wrote, the threats of "America's jeopardized agriculture, eroded manufacturing competitiveness, run-down transportation infrastructure, shaky financial institutions and troubled educational system may be about to force Washington's hand."

When they do, the voters may turn from Mr. Reagan's anti-government rhetoric to the Democrats for activist responses. As the old saying goes, "What goes around, comes around."

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aid to Family Planning

I read with great interest the editorial "Aid and Family Planning" (April 18). It is absolutely essential that all efforts to improve the economic and social situation of people in the Third World be supported. Aid to family planning plays a very important role in this context.

The UN Fund for Population Activities, a multilateral organization, is particularly suited for implementing the necessary aid measures.

As chairman of the Committee on Economic Cooperation of the West

German Bundestag, I am well-acquainted with the commendable work that UNFPA is doing. I know that since its inception it has observed three principles: respect for national sovereignty; support for the basic right of couples freely and responsibly to determine the number and spacing of their children; integration of population programs with other development activities. It should be supported.

UWE HOLTZ,
Bonn.

The Profit in Arms

Regarding the report "Profits for Arms Makers Outpace U.S. Industry" (Business/Finance, April 10):

Jeff Gerth purports to show that the return on equity (ROE) for the 10 leading U.S. defense contractors in 1984 was 25 percent, compared with a national industrial average of 12.8 percent. In other words, profitability in the defense industry was suppo-

edly twice as high as for the national industry overall.

I checked Mr. Gerth's figures against those published for the "Fortune 500" for 1984 and came up with a somewhat different story.

According to Fortune magazine's numbers, these same 10 defense contractors had a collective ROE (sum of net income divided by sum of stockholders' equity) of 17.8 percent compared with an average ROE for the Fortune 500 of 13.6 percent. That may be a nice difference, but hardly the 2-to-1 ratio implied by Mr. Gerth. Furthermore, it is highly misleading to compare these 10 defense contractors with U.S. industry in general. More useful would be a comparison with the aerospace and electronic industries, since all 10 fall in one of these two industry sectors. Had Mr. Gerth made these comparisons, he would have found out that the ROE for the electronic firms among the 10 defense contractors was lower than for the electronic industry overall —

though the leading defense aerospace firms had a higher ROE than the aerospace industry overall.

STEPHEN KLEIN,
Ulm, West Germany.

Helping Exporters

In response to the report "Slowing of U.S. Economy Raises Policy Questions for Reagan" (April 20):

The blame for the U.S. trade deficit is being put entirely on the enormous budget deficit. The strong dollar, to be sure, has made foreign sales more difficult, but there are other reasons. While the U.S. Commerce Department has several good programs to help exporters, many foreign governments provide incentives to promote sales directly. These include guaranteed government financing for exporters, the use of foreign embassy facilities for industry staff, and subsidization of marketing costs.

THAD N. SCHOTT,
Birkbeck, Denmark.

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ARTS / LEISURE

High Estimates Lead to Auction-House Setbacks

NEW YORK — As auctioneers try to steer the market up and up, mishaps multiply. The effect is worst in the upper end of the market.

Christie's experienced a rebounding and predictable defeat in New York last week with "Highly

SOURN MELIKIAN

Important Paintings by Old Masters From an American Private Collection. The "collection," as Christie's called it, did not look much like one. There is no link between the German Renaissance master Lucas Cranach the Elder, the 17th-century Dutch artist Albert Cuyp and the French 18th-century petit-maitre Hubert Robert. Nor was there any consistency in the quality of the 20 works shown. A poorly composed landscape by Hubert Robert done in 1802, late in the painter's career, and a pitiful view of the "Grand Canal, Venice," supposedly by Canaletto, contrasted with two very fine Cuyps and a wonderful Jan van der Capelle. Such disparity suggests an investor gambling in art, buying without any guideline other than the artist's fame.

A telling confirmation of this was provided by the speed at which the "collection" had been formed. Most of the pictures had been acquired, the catalog noted, within six years. Possibly aware of the need to glamorize this motley assemblage, the owner — whose name has not been released — had

exhibited his wares at the Kimball Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1982. He later published at his own expense a volume, "Old Master Paintings from a Private Collection in the United States," which had the appearance of a deluxe auction catalog without a scheduled date. Indeed, Christie's catalog last week carried verbatim the preface, signed "Christopher Wright, edited by Victor Koshkin-Vouritzin," down to its punch line: "Almost all of the paintings discussed are of the highest order. They transcend the normal categories of the Old Masters and, in common with all works of genius, refuse classification."

Calling bad or medium-range paintings "works of genius" will not do the trick. Nor will the inclusion of four or five very good pictures — a Cuyp landscape with two hunters, a Claude-Joseph Vernet dated Rome 1745, Jacob van Ruyssdael's "Wooded Landscape with a Waterfall" and a masterpiece by Jan van der Capelle. Failure might have been avoided had the estimates been realistic, but these reflected the owner's wishes rather than the prices that the paintings were likely to achieve.

This led to disaster. The first five lots probably sealed the fate of the sale. No. 1, the mediocre 1802 landscape by Hubert Robert, was bought in at \$50,000; the wild estimate had been \$100,000. No. 2, a banal pair of oval scenes by Hubert Robert, was bought in at \$120,000. No. 3, a pair of genre scenes by the inspired Baptiste Pater, was the first lot to

sell at a good price — \$220,000, which nevertheless only matched Christie's low estimate. Next, a poorly painted Salomon van Ruysdael was bought in at \$150,000 (estimate \$200,000 to \$300,000). By the time Cuyp came up, the wind was definitely blowing in the wrong direction. This failed important picture, overestimated at \$1.5 million to \$2 million, was unsold at \$850,000.

With 67 percent of the grand total from the sale representing bought-in paintings, the auction stands out as one of the worst disasters in recent years.

This week it was the turn of Impressionists and Modern Masters to have a difficult time at Sotheby's and Christie's, with yet another tale of inflated estimates attached to pictures that were mostly second rate or worse.

In Sotheby's evening session Tuesday, face was only just saved thanks to the inclusion of a rarity: Egon Schiele's view of Krumau, done in 1917, went up to \$2.3 million, or \$2.5 million with the sales charge — a huge price. Even so, Sotheby's virtually systematic overestimation of every work in the sale made this price seem less extraordinary than it was. The catalog carried an optimistic estimate of \$2.5 million to \$3 million. On lesser works, this imprudent policy worked havoc. Out of 91 lots, 45 failed to reach their reserves and were bought in. With the addition

of the Surrealist works from the Joel Mollin collection offered immediately after, Sotheby's was left with 41 percent of the sale total representing unsold works Tuesday evening.

A glance at the stranded works makes one wonder whether the auction rooms are getting intoxicated by their own propaganda. If there really was a buyer as the auctioneer, John Marion, said "260,000" for a bronze figure of a man described as "Auguste Rodin L'Ombre." Sotheby's and the vendor would have been inspired to let it go at that price. The bronze is No. 9 from an edition of 12 cast in 1972 by the Musée Rodin in Paris. But Marion raised the stakes to \$270,000, got no response from the room, and brought down his hammer. The estimate of \$300,000 to \$350,000 points to an unrealistic reserve price.

Eugene Boudin's view of the harbor at Camare, which followed, carried an equally crazy estimate of \$100,000 to \$125,000. The painting, done in 1873, is far from unattractive to a connoisseur, but it is a dark affair in black and grey; there are few buyers for that sort of painting. Marion's buy-in bid was \$85,000. Even at that, the Boudin would have been dearly bought.

Still, miracles sometimes take place. The painting that followed, a picture-postcard landscape by Gustave Caillebotte, using Impressionist technique, established a

world record for the artist at \$473,000. Caillebotte was a rich man who patronized Impressionist painters, of which he formed a summing collection, and dreamed all his life of becoming a great artist. He played a key role in the history of Impressionism. With the new awareness of historical significance in every field of art collecting, it is not surprising that a rich and clever collector, Sam Josefowitz, should have wanted one of Caillebotte's best achievements.

What is unwise is to expect miracles of the most ordinary works. A pastel portrait by Renoir of his son at age 2, very sketchily done, may have been salable at about \$130,000 — its buy-in price — but certainly not within the \$175,000 to \$225,000 bracket given as Sotheby's estimate.

Monet's "Les Sables Fleureux," a confused study of weeping willows, was bought in at \$900,000 and never stood a chance of reaching Sotheby's \$1-million to \$1.5-million estimate.

The following day, Christie's made a relatively better score; estimates were, on the whole, more moderate. The sale total was \$13.2 million, of which bought-in pictures accounted for just over \$6 million, or 33 percent. However, a Chagall painting, "La Reine du Cirque," was bought in at \$420,000, which would have been a vastly inflated price. Most telling, perhaps, was the failure of a large Cubist still life by Braque, knocked down at \$1.7 million. Professionals said this work was bought last year from a New York dealer by a businessman trying his hand at art speculation. He sent it for sale again far too soon and apparently with a gigantic reserve. If Christie's estimate of "over \$3 million" means anything.

Such obvious miscalculations suggest that it is high time for amateur speculators and auction houses alike to cool down a bit. The machinery may grind to a halt if such manipulation continues.

Large Diamond Sold

A 55.91-carat diamond sold for \$5.5 million Swiss francs (about \$2.14 million) Thursday night to a London dealer, Lawrence Graff, at Christie's in Geneva, but at a \$6.71-carat table-cut diamond, last described in the 17th century as part of the collection of the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb and long believed lost, found no buyer. The Associated Press reported.

High Point of Cannes Is Schrader's 'Mishima'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES — Paul Schrader's screen biography of the Japanese author and nationalist Yukio Mishima stands as the major event of the 1985 Cannes film competition and appears destined for top honors.

Mishima's career through his death by ritual suicide in 1970, at age 43, has been synthesized in an exemplary script tracing him from lonely childhood to emergence as a controversial public figure. Scenes from his plays and novels are in color and his personal experiences are in black and white. "Mishima" concludes with his last gesture — when he sought to fuse his fiction with reality — and with the suicide of one of his fictional characters.

A fiery individualist in a convention-ridden society, Mishima was the victim of many delusions. He evaded military service by feigning illness; later he declared himself a samurai, took up body-building, recruited a private army and proclaimed himself the restorer of national purity and honor. His nature is perhaps best revealed in his address to rioting leftist students: He cited Thomas Mann as his model as a writer, then, when asked who he would most like to be, replied with a grin: "Elvis Presley."

Schrader, with distinctive artistry, draws the background of Japan before and after World War II and the 1960s. He avoids depicting the details of the finale, which a less tasteful director would have employed for shock value.

Ken Ogata as Mishima delivers a characterization of imposing stature. The dialogue is in Japanese, with subtitles, and there is a drowsy-sounding commentary in English.

"Pale Rider," directed by and starring Clint Eastwood, is a classic western. The adage "Never change a hit" has been obeyed scrupulously, with happy results. Here is the untamed frontier settlement with its feuds, brutish bad men and innocence in peril until a mysterious stranger rides into town to right wrongs. Aside from a title derived from the Book of Revelation, and improved photography of the open spaces, this western has a familiar face.

"Beijo da Mulher Aranha" (Kiss of the Spider Woman), the official Brazilian entry, directed by Hector Babenco, is in English. The American actors William Hurt and Raúl Julia play South Americans lodged in the same prison cell. One, an effeminate shop-window designer, is up for trial on a morals charge. The other is an idealistic revolutionary being questioned about subversive activities. The

former entertains the latter with his memories of a film. While he describes it, excerpts from this film, set in Paris during the Nazi occupation, are inserted. Embarrassingly, it is more amusing than the film in which it is inserted. Sonia Braga playing a Parisian vamp is this entry's sole asset.

In other Cannes screening rooms, Peter Bogdanovich's "Mask" is a moving tale, based on an actual case, about a boy with a fatal deformity falling in love with a blind girl. Eric Stoltz as the boy and Cher as his mother lend it poignant reality. Marcello Mastroianni's portrayal of an adventurer without conscience or long memory brightens Mario Monicelli's adaptation of Pirandello's "Il fu Mattia Pascal" (The Double Life of Mattia Pascal), which otherwise is rather stodgy.

Neither Lambert Wilson nor Jean-Louis Trintignant succeeds in breathing even a moment of life into André Téchiné's inert "Rendez-vous." The Yugoslav director Emir Kusturica in "Otac Na Suzbenom Putu" (Papa Is on a Business Trip) — about a 6-year-old's reactions to his father's arrest on a political charge — fails to come to grips with his story.

Egypt's "Adieu Bonaparte" by Youssef Chahine, with Patrice Chéreau as the conqueror, has to do — in a dull, befuddled manner — with an Alexandrian family befriended by one of the invader's generals. Wim Wenders' "Tokyo-Ga" is a documentary visit to Tokyo that pays tribute to the late director Yasujiro Ozu, whom Wenders greatly admired.

"Sugar Love," by the Lebanese director Jocelyne Saab, accurately reflects the moods of wartime Beirut, according to those who have been there. Machine-gun fire plays a sinister accompaniment to the sale of a weary, middle-aged artist and his encounter with a young girl. This picture of a city in ruins will linger in memory. Wayne Wang's "Dim Sum" is of sociological value, telling of the generation gap in a Chinese family in San Francisco.

Richard III Son's Tomb Restored in Yorkshire

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
YORK, England — The tomb of Edward, only son of King Richard III, has been restored after centuries of neglect, according to the Richard III Society.

Edward died in 1484 at age 11 at Middleham Castle in north Yorkshire and was buried in the parish church at the nearby village of Sheriff Hutton. The tomb was damaged in the following century and later covered with whitewash.

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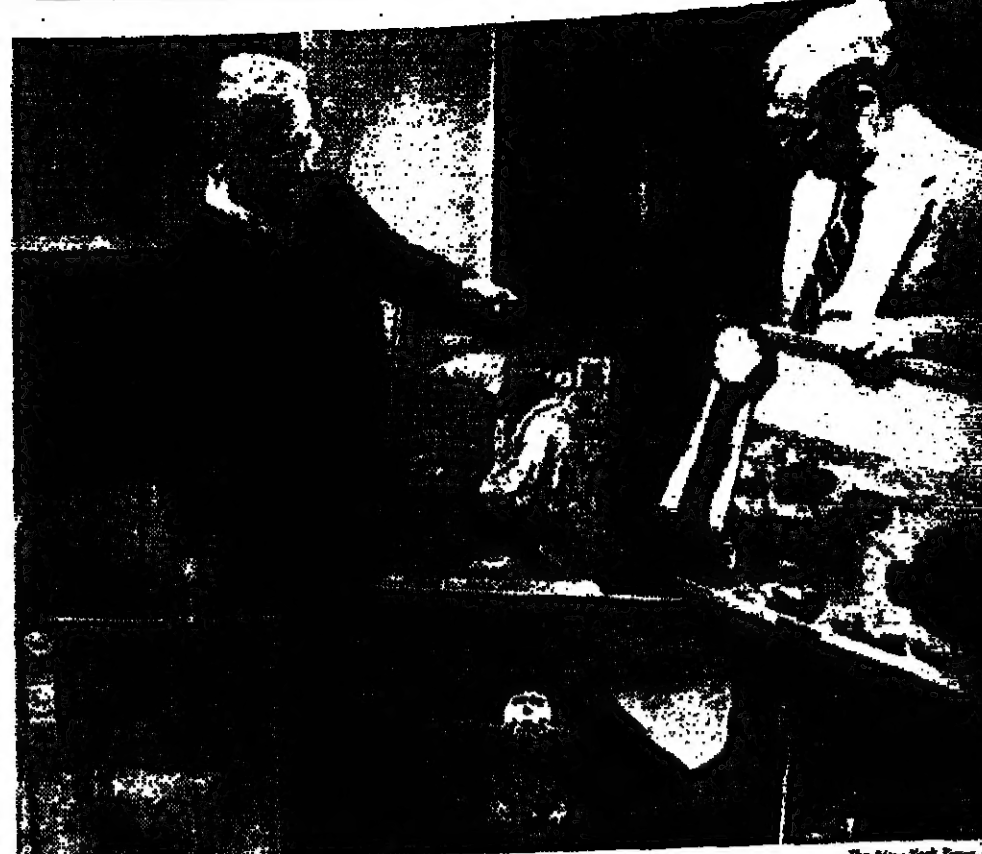
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Norman Watt (left) and William Goodacre: Bad art "jumps out at us sometimes."

In Pursuit of the Best of the Worst

By Christopher S. Wren

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The life of Norman S. Watt was transformed 16 years ago when he walked into a shop in New York and gazed at the moonlit landscape, titled "Luna di Sera," on display.

"I've got to say, that's the worst oil painting I've ever seen," Watt recalled telling the proprietor. "I'll give you \$4.95 for it."

"She said, 'Give me \$5 and it's yours.'"

Watt took the canvas home to Vancouver, where it started his collection of the world's worst oil paintings. With a friend, William M. Goodacre, Watt spends weekends scouring thrift shops, flea markets and garage sales, driven by an aesthetic question: It may be art, but is it awful?

The answer is depressingly affirmative. Watt and Goodacre have turned up armfuls of raspberry and lemon-colored horizons, menacing trees, lifeless animals and top-heavy nudes. Watt, who directs extra-sessional studies at the University of British Columbia, insists that the market potential has barely been tapped.

"It's out there," he said. "It is just waiting for Bill and me. It jumps out at us sometimes."

It was inevitable that their discoveries would be shared with the public. "After five years, we had about 200 oil paintings and our wives said, 'Get these damn things out of here,'" Watt said.

So they approached Douglas Mowat, the of the British Columbia Paraplegic Foundation, proposing that the bad art be titled and auctioned to raise money for research and rehabilitation of spinal injuries.

In eight auctions, they have grossed more than \$75,000. They have also duped at least two wealthy art museums into accepting donations: The Prado in Madrid and the Hermitage in Leningrad have unwittingly accepted canvases from their collection.

The connoisseurs of bad taste limit acquisitions to oils and acrylics that cost \$5 or less. They balk at anything painted on velvet or by the numbers. "We do have standards," Watt said.

Nudes fetch the best prices. "You can tell it's a bad nude if you can't see the hands and feet," Watt said, "because bad artists can't do hands and feet."

The collectors also ferret out landscapes with such engaging anomalies as streams running uphill. "It has bad perspective and it's obvious, we try to snap it up," Watt said.

They have uncovered 34 oils by a relentlessly unskilled California artist, who, Watt said, "even hides the feet of animals."

As Norman Young, a professor of theater at the university and a co-conspirator, recently put it, "We are giving belated recognition to artists who would never have gotten it anyway."

'Off-Hollywood' Cinema Nurtured by Mavericks

By Annette Insdorf

ALTHOUGH American independent filmmakers are hardly a new phenomenon, it is only in the past two years that they have represented a serious commercial alternative to Hollywood movies. One prime reason for the success of such recent films as "El Norte," "Stranger Than Paradise," "Chances Are," "The Brother From Another Planet," "Stop Making Sense" and "Blood Simple" is a new group of distribution companies that are increasingly involved in production and are committed to American independents.

A budding filmmaker 10 years ago could choose only between a studio deal (which might deprive him of control and begging or borrowing the budget (with no assurance that the final product would be distributed). Directors today have a new option. The healthy profits of the above-mentioned films have enabled their distributors — Cinecom International, Island Alive, The Samuel Goldwyn Co. and Circle Releasing — to expand into production. For the filmmakers, especially younger ones, they provide close attention to individual films and, often, sympathetic response to idiosyncratic or off-beat ideas.

"Specialized films" is no longer an appropriate term to describe this phenomenon. As off-Broadway developed as an alternative to the high-cost, big-name, mass-taste theater, perhaps "off-Hollywood" would best indicate the kind of films that are beginning to challenge the major studios' values and methods.

The existence of these new companies (including SpectraFilm, which concentrates on foreign-language films) can be seen as both a response to escalating Hollywood costs — with careful marketing and reasonable publicity budgets, they have been able to release films successfully for a fraction of the major productions — and as an outgrowth of the studios' classics

divisions, which emerged a few years ago.

Cinecom International, two and a half years old, seems to be in the forefront of this movement. The recently opened "1918" was the first film in whose production the youthful executives of this New York-based company invested. Written by the Academy Award-winning Horton Foote ("Tender Mercies," "To Kill a Mockingbird"), this story about a Texas family at the end of World War I typifies some of the concerns that Cinecom has demonstrated for regional cinema, development of new talent and high-quality drama.

Cinecom has come a long way since taking on Robert Altman's "Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean." Its simple, first release of "1918" — shot in Texas — was in Dallas, following its gala premiere at the U.S.A. Film Festival there. During its second year, Cinecom had a net profit of 27 percent on gross sales of \$6.1 million. Consequently, it has gone into production, planning to spend \$15 million for five or six films.

Sometimes such companies develop long-term relationships with filmmakers whom they first noticed and nurtured. For example, Ben Barish of Circle Releasing, which distributed Joel and Ethan Coen's "Blood Simple," revealed that "Circle will be producing the next Coen film. Our idea was always that Circle wouldn't be strictly a distributor, but a producer — and not even restricted to low-budget films."

Even SpectraFilm, which has specialized in distributing foreign marketing foreign films in the United States: "These were then emulated by the classics divisions, and are now working to make independent American films accessible to audiences in a profitable way. As the majors have moved more toward megabudget productions, they've left open a whole middle area for intelligent adult film."

The market for "off-Hollywood" cinema has been expanded from limited openings in New York and Los Angeles to wider release patterns. Ives, the executive director for corporate affairs, said: "We now have more cities where larger audiences want to see these kinds of films. We place a heavy emphasis on promotion on a local level, tailoring our approach to each film in each city specifically." For example, the first release of "1918" — shot in Texas — was in Dallas, following its gala premiere at the U.S.A. Film Festival there.

What this means for filmmakers was summed up by Jonathan Demme: "I went on the road with 'Stop Making Sense,' into so many theaters that are spreading out across America — Seattle, Houston, Washington, Boston — and showing more offbeat, original kinds of movies. America finally has a growing alternative avenue, not only of exhibitions but — working back through distribution — of production."

Annette Insdorf, an associate professor at Columbia and Yale universities, is the author of "François Truffaut" and "Invisible Shadows: Film and the Holocaust." This is excerpted from an article she wrote for The New York Times.

films such as François Truffaut's "Confidentially Yours" and Jean-Luc Godard's "First Name: Carmen," is getting involved with American independents, as well as production. It will soon be releasing "A Flash of Green," Victor Nuñez's drama starring Ed Harris; it was shot in Florida.

SpectraFilm had partly financed several films before production — notably Paul Cox's "My First Wife," "Love Songs" with Christopher Lambert, and Godard's "Detective" — for the purposes of acquiring distribution rights. Now, "production is in the works," according to the company's director of advertising and publicity, Sam Irvin.

This is also the case at the Samuel Goldwyn Co., which distributed "Stranger Than Paradise" and Bill Forsyth's early films; it is producing "Once Bitten," starring Lauren Hutton.

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WasteB	4577	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	+ 1/4
CmpCof	2343	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/4	+ 1/4
FTV I	2283	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/4	+ 1/4
CyBio	2204	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
GlennE	2118	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
Dowell	1117	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	+ 1/4
Korff	9913	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
McGrath	797	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
Prud'Al	729	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Truist	644	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Teal	913	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
FORSL	726	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
IMMOB	726	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/4
Scorp	726	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/4

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High	Low	Close	Chg%
20.77	229.30	230.74	+ 1.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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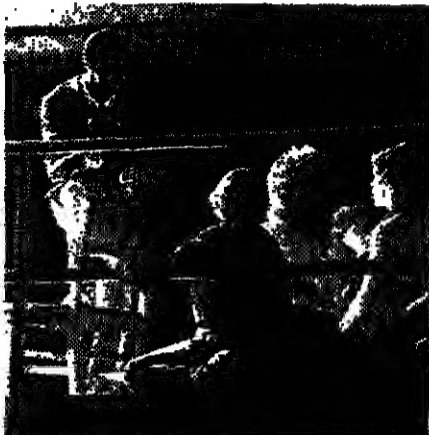
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Allied Corporation was formed in 1920 and is one of the thirty companies in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Allied is a diversified manufacturer of products which are sold in a range of industries worldwide. The company's businesses are grouped in five sectors: Aerospace, Automotive, Chemical, Industrial and Technology and Oil and Gas. Allied's common stock is listed on the Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Basel, Geneva and Zurich stock exchanges, and will be listing on the Paris exchange.

1

American Can

American Can has dramatically restructured its business mix for income growth. Today, the company has three major business sectors: Financial Services, which posted a

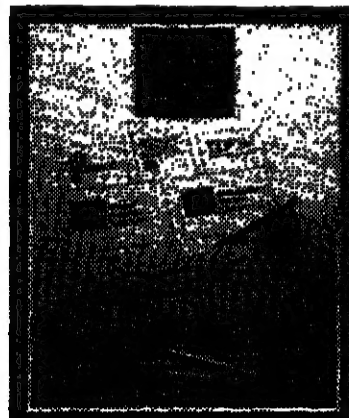


21% income gain over 1983; newly streamlined Specialty Retailing, up 50%; and Packaging, up 12%. Earnings per share increased to \$4.90 from \$3.75 for 1983. Revenues were \$4.21 billion, up from \$4.08 billion.

2

AMERICAN EXPRESS

American Express reported record earnings of \$610 million for 1984, an 18% increase over 1983. Its businesses include Charge Cards, Travelers Cheques, travel,



international and investment banking, brokerage, personal financial planning and insurance. Operating in 130 countries, it is targeting select segments of the growing financial services market through a strategy based on multiple distribution channels and strong brand-name products and services.

3

AMETEK

AMETEK (NYSE-PSE) AME

AMETEK's sales topped one-half billion dollars for the first time last year, and profits increased 13% to a record \$42.7 million, producing a return on equity of 24.3% and maintaining the steady upward curve of earnings which began back in the 1970's. AMETEK's annual report focuses on new products—electronic aircraft instruments, undersea robot work submersibles, DC motors for the computer market, water filters and new medical instrumentation.



4

BRUSH WELLMAN, INC.

The world's leading manufacturer of beryllium materials achieved another record year in 1984. Net income gained 62%, while worldwide sales climbed 31% to \$322.6 million. Earnings per share increased to \$2.20 from \$1.39 in 1983. Over the past five years, the Company has achieved a compound growth rate of 15.9% in net income per share and 14.9% in sales of its engineered materials. The Company continues to maintain a conservative balance sheet, with a debt to total capitalization ratio of only 12%.

5

CSX Corporation

CSX Corporation, the nation's leading transportation and natural resources company, completed 1984 with an all-time record income of \$465 million. Assets reached \$11.6 billion, and revenue \$7.9 billion. CSX received approval to control



American Commercial Lines and became the first U.S. transportation company to provide rail-barge-truck integrated One-Stop ShippingSM for its customers. CSX closed 1984 in a strong financial and physical position. The company will accelerate its aggressive marketing strategies for continued growth.

6

W.R. GRACE & CO.

Grace is the world's largest specialty chemical company and ranks 53rd on the Fortune 500 with sales of \$6.7 billion in 1984. Other areas of concentration include agricultural chemicals, natural resources and consumer-oriented businesses, mainly retailing and restaurants. This year marks the 51st consecutive year of cash dividends.



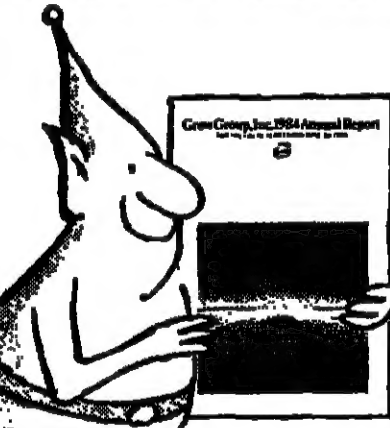
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7

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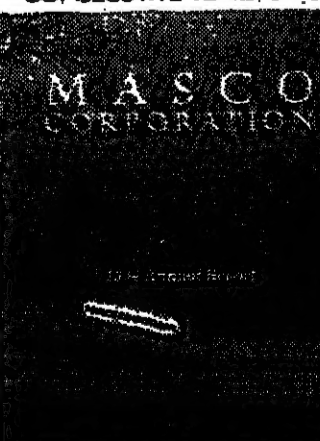


construction markets. Grow is developing a patented safe technology for dispensing products under pressure through its Enviro-Spray Systems, Inc. subsidiary, and a patented system for fully cooked chicken by its Thermaljet, Ltd. subsidiary.

8

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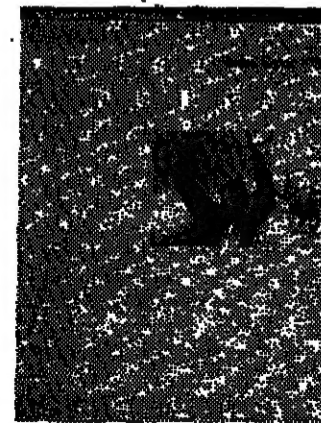
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10

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NOVA is a major Canadian energy company headquartered in Calgary. Assets at year-end 1984 were \$6.4 billion. Revenues for the year totalled \$3.8 billion, and net income (after extraordinary items) was \$203 million.



The Company is active in several industry sectors: Natural gas transportation and marketing, petroleum (through 67% owned Husky Oil Ltd.), petrochemicals, manufacturing, consulting and research. NOVA's Alberta system transports over 75% of Canada's marketed natural gas production. The NOVA companies employ about 7,800 people.

11

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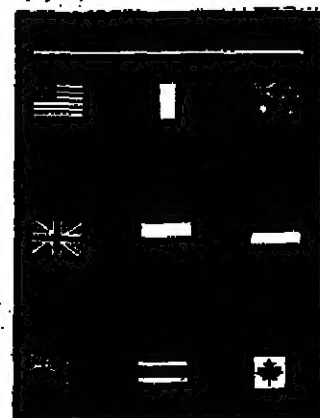
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12

TRITON ENERGY CORPORATION

NYSE: OIL

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13

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
12.50	12.00	IBM	4.00 6.0 15	125.00	120.00	122.00	123.00
10.00	9.50	AT&T	3.50 5.0 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	GE	3.00 4.0 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	Westinghouse	2.50 3.0 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00
5.00	4.50	General Electric	2.00 2.5 15	50.00	45.00	47.00	48.00
4.00	3.50	Rockwell International	1.50 2.0 15	40.00	35.00	37.00	38.00
3.00	2.50	Boeing	1.00 1.5 15	30.00	25.00	27.00	28.00
2.00	1.50	Lockheed	0.50 1.0 15	20.00	15.00	17.00	18.00
1.00	0.50	Northrop	0.25 0.5 15	10.00	0.50	0.75	0.80
0.50	0.25	Raytheon	0.10 0.2 15	5.00	0.25	0.35	0.40
0.25	0.10	Grumman	0.05 0.1 15	2.50	0.10	0.15	0.18
0.10	0.05	McDonnell Douglas	0.02 0.05 15	1.25	0.05	0.07	0.08

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
15.00	14.50	Johnson & Johnson	3.00 4.0 15	150.00	145.00	147.00	148.00
12.00	11.50	Pfizer	2.50 3.0 15	120.00	115.00	117.00	118.00
10.00	9.50	Merck & Co.	2.00 2.5 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	Roche	1.50 2.0 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	Novartis	1.00 1.5 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00
5.00	4.50	Schering-Plough	0.50 1.0 15	50.00	45.00	47.00	48.00
4.00	3.50	Glaxo	0.25 0.5 15	40.00	35.00	37.00	38.00
3.00	2.50	Wellcome	0.10 0.2 15	30.00	25.00	27.00	28.00
2.00	1.50	SmithKline Beecham	0.05 0.1 15	20.00	15.00	17.00	18.00
1.00	0.50	Parke-Davis	0.02 0.05 15	10.00	0.50	0.75	0.80

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
18.00	17.50	Amgen	3.50 4.0 15	180.00	175.00	177.00	178.00
16.00	15.50	Genentech	3.00 3.5 15	160.00	155.00	157.00	158.00
14.00	13.50	Schering	2.50 3.0 15	140.00	135.00	137.00	138.00
12.00	11.50	Abbott	2.00 2.5 15	120.00	115.00	117.00	118.00
10.00	9.50	Eli Lilly	1.50 2.0 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	Novartis	1.00 1.5 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	Roche	0.50 1.0 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00
5.00	4.50	Glaxo	0.25 0.5 15	50.00	45.00	47.00	48.00
4.00	3.50	Wellcome	0.10 0.2 15	40.00	35.00	37.00	38.00
3.00	2.50	SmithKline Beecham	0.05 0.1 15	30.00	25.00	27.00	28.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
20.00	19.50	Amgen	4.00 4.5 15	200.00	195.00	197.00	198.00
18.00	17.50	Genentech	3.50 4.0 15	180.00	175.00	177.00	178.00
16.00	15.50	Schering	3.00 3.5 15	160.00	155.00	157.00	158.00
14.00	13.50	Abbott	2.50 3.0 15	140.00	135.00	137.00	138.00
12.00	11.50	Eli Lilly	2.00 2.5 15	120.00	115.00	117.00	118.00
10.00	9.50	Novartis	1.50 2.0 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	Roche	1.00 1.5 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	Glaxo	0.50 1.0 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00
5.00	4.50	Wellcome	0.25 0.5 15	50.00	45.00	47.00	48.00
4.00	3.50	SmithKline Beecham	0.10 0.2 15	40.00	35.00	37.00	38.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
22.00	21.50	Amgen	4.50 5.0 15	220.00	215.00	217.00	218.00
20.00	19.50	Genentech	4.00 4.5 15	200.00	195.00	197.00	198.00
18.00	17.50	Schering	3.50 4.0 15	180.00	175.00	177.00	178.00
16.00	15.50	Abbott	3.00 3.5 15	160.00	155.00	157.00	158.00
14.00	13.50	Eli Lilly	2.50 3.0 15	140.00	135.00	137.00	138.00
12.00	11.50	Novartis	2.00 2.5 15	120.00	115.00	117.00	118.00
10.00	9.50	Roche	1.50 2.0 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	Glaxo	1.00 1.5 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	Wellcome	0.50 1.0 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00
5.00	4.50	SmithKline Beecham	0.25 0.5 15	50.00	45.00	47.00	48.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
24.00	23.50	Amgen	5.00 5.5 15	240.00	235.00	237.00	238.00
22.00	21.50	Genentech	4.50 5.0 15	220.00	215.00	217.00	218.00
20.00	19.50	Schering	4.00 4.5 15	200.00	195.00	197.00	198.00
18.00	17.50	Abbott	3.50 4.0 15	180.00	175.00	177.00	178.00
16.00	15.50	Eli Lilly	3.00 3.5 15	160.00	155.00	157.00	158.00
14.00	13.50	Novartis	2.50 3.0 15	140.00	135.00	137.00	138.00
12.00	11.50	Roche	2.00 2.5 15	120.00	115.00	117.00	118.00
10.00	9.50	Glaxo	1.50 2.0 15	100.00	95.00	97.00	98.00
8.00	7.50	Wellcome	1.00 1.5 15	80.00	75.00	77.00	78.00
6.00	5.50	SmithKline Beecham	0.50 1.0 15	60.00	55.00	57.00	58.00

U.S. Futures May 17

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

Wheat (CBT)	Barley (CBT)	Oats (CBT)	Soybeans (CBT)	Soybean Meal (CBT)	Soybean Oil (CBT)
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Metals

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Copper (COMEX)	Aluminum (COMEX)	Gold (COMEX)	Platinum (COMEX)	Palladium (COMEX)	Silver (COMEX)
1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00

Stocks

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

IBM	AT&T	GE	Westinghouse	General Electric	Rockwell International
125.00	100.00	80.00	60.00	50.00	40.00

London Commodities May 17

High Low Bid Ask

Sugar	Cocoa	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Soybeans
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Paris Commodities May 17

High Low Bid Ask

Sugar	Cocoa	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Soybeans
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Asian Commodities May 17

High Low Bid Ask

Sugar	Cocoa	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Soybeans
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Cash Prices May 17

High Low Bid Ask

Sugar	Cocoa	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Soybeans
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Food

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Coffee (ICE)	Wheat (CBT)	Barley (CBT)	Oats (CBT)	Soybeans (CBT)	Soybean Meal (CBT)
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Financial

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

U.S. Treasury Bonds	U.S. Treasury Notes	U.S. Treasury Bills	U.S. Treasury Inflation	U.S. Treasury Money	U.S. Treasury Cash
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Stocks

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

IBM	AT&T	GE	Westinghouse	General Electric	Rockwell International
125.00	100.00	80.00	60.00	50.00	40.00

London Metals May 17

High Low Bid Ask

Aluminum	Copper	Gold	Platinum	Palladium	Silver
1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00

DM Futures Options May 17

High Low Bid Ask

DM Futures	DM Options	DM Futures	DM Options	DM Futures	DM Options
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00

Indians to Lift Capital Growth

BOMBAY — Private Indian companies are expected to raise up to 20 billion rupees (\$31.6 billion) in the domestic capital market through equity and debt issues in the year ending March 31, 1986, merchant bankers and stockbrokers said Friday.

The companies raised an estimated 15 billion rupees in 1984-85 and 8.08 billion the year before. The investment climate has significantly improved after budget proposals for tax concessions and the opening up of the stock market, they said.

Bankers said that as of May 10, the Finance Ministry had given approval to more than 150 companies to raise capital worth more than 4.5 billion rupees in 1985-86. Comparative figures were not immediately available.

Peru Gets Currency With Three Fewer 000s

LIMA — Residents in Peru, where inflation and devaluation are at historic levels, have begun using a new currency that has three fewer zeros than the old monetary unit, the sol.

The heavily devalued sol, which means "sun" in Spanish, is being replaced by the Inti, which means "sun" in the ancient Incan language of Quechua. About 9 million Inti coins began circulating Thursday. One Inti is worth 1,000 soles or about 10 U.S. cents.

Dividends May 17

Company Per Anst Div Yld

Company	Per Anst	Div Yld
Amgen	12.50	10.00

U.S. Treasury Bill Rates May 17

3-month 6-month 9-month 12-month

3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00

Canada Consumer Prices Up

OTTAWA — The consumer price index rose 0.4 percent in April after a 0.2-percent rise in March and a 0.2-percent rise in April 1984, Statistics Canada said Friday.

The year-to-year rate increased to 3.9 percent from 3.7 percent in each of the three previous months.

U.S. Treasury Bill Rates May 17

3-month 6-month 9-month 12-month

3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
12.50	12.00	11.50	11.00

Commodity Indexes

Moody's 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

May 17					May 18				
High	Low	Close	Ask	Offer	HONG-KONG GOLD F				
					U.S. per ounce				

To Our Readers

Floating Rates Notes were not available in this edition because of computer problems.

Source: UPI.

Chemical Rejection

Chemical Rejection

Chemical Rejection

Chemical Rejection

Chemical Rejection

Chemical Rejection

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

May 17

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 1)

available in this edition because of computer problems. slightly less than officials anticipated at the beginning of the year. Inflation in all of 1984 was 8.2 percent.

A New Welcome Mat Goes Out for Multinationals

(Continued from Page 7)

International Monetary Fund virtually dictated the borrowing nation's economic policies. Austerity resulted in riots that rattled regimes in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. The coup d'état in the Sudan earlier this year demonstrated that austere measures can quickly topple a government.

"I don't think there's any question that they are less hostile to multinationals than they used to be," said Anne O. Krueger, chief economist of the World Bank, referring to developing countries.

Of course, suspicions linger on both sides, and in some cases domestic interest groups have arisen — such as computer companies in Mexico — that try to keep out foreign investors.

Beyond the practical demand for cash, the general metamorphosis of multinationals from boy-scouts to benefactors probably also reflects an intellectual shift of position, a reassessment of the threats posed by big foreign companies.

"There is a big change now," said Tolo Beavogui, ambassador to Washington from Guinea. "A lot of African countries are open for investment — for example, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali — because we don't have finances. We need finances and we need technology."

The change is taking many forms. Some countries, including Jamaica and Ecuador, are doing wholesale recruiting of foreign investors. Others, such as India and Mexico, are putting out the welcome mat but generally permit a multinational to have only a minority stake in an enterprise. Australia is licensing foreign banks. Algeria is circulating a new investment code with tax benefits for multinationals. Colombia is telling multinationals that they can pursue

rights under international law. And Canada is revising its laws to expedite approval of foreign investments.

The new policies are not likely to result in an immediate flood of new investment because corporate investment decisions tend to be made far in advance. Indeed, new investment actually fell in 1982 and 1983 when much of the world was in recession. But the IMF expects direct investment to rebound and grow steadily over the next five years.

"There's a clear-cut tendency toward higher levels of such investment," said Lawrence C. McQuade, executive vice president of W.R. Grace & Co. But he cautioned that not even the most alluring of policies were likely to entice businesses into some of Africa's poverty-stricken countries, where the infrastructure is weak and markets are small.

Profound changes in the relationship between multinationals and host countries appear to underlie the new investment climate. "There are a lot more multinationals around, especially from Europe and Asia, and that gives developing countries more leverage," said Stephen D. Krasner, professor of political science at Stanford University.

Peter Hansen, executive director of the United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations, added that "a significant factor has been that developing countries gained a great deal of experience and can meet companies with a great deal more self-confidence than in the early '70s, when I think they felt overwhelmed."

Moreover, experts say that multinationals sometimes seem more circumspect than they were decades ago, when they more readily confronted governments. "The abuses are fewer and the suspicions less," said Mrs. Krueger of the World Bank.

U.S. corporate giants were an intimidating lot when they went

abroad, in many cases for the first time, in the 1950s.

The international oil companies are suspected of helping to depose a populist Iranian prime minister, Mohammed Mossadeq, in 1953. Many people think that United Fruit Co.'s dispute with Guatemala's leftist president was a principal reason for the U.S.-backed invasion there in 1954. And ITT Corp. was widely believed to have tried in the early 1970s to depose Salvador Allende, Chile's Socialist president.

Such apparent interference helped feed a distrust of American "economic imperialism," for most of the big companies were American. A generation of left-leaning nationalists — Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt, Indira Gandhi in India — rallied at the companies, sometimes nationalizing them and always narrowing their scope of operation.

But go-it-alone strategies have generally not worked very well in Africa or Latin America. Countries found themselves starved of cash, unable to buy needed imports or even to exploit their own natural resources. The last five years have been particularly difficult for many developing countries because of falling prices for the commodities they export, rising interest rates on their foreign debts, and a global

economic contraction that depressed demand for their products.

Guinea is an example of the response in many African countries. For long an isolationist state that spurned foreign interests, Guinea began to warm to foreigners in the 1980s and opened up much more after the death of its maverick president, Ahmed Sekou Touré, a year ago. Last October, Guinea adopted a 40-page investment code that specifies the rights of foreign companies in all sectors of the economy. Texaco Inc. has been manufacturing lubricants and containers for a year and a half in Guinea. "It is going beautifully to the mutual satisfaction of both of us," said James G. Bayles, a company spokesman.

But for all the enthusiasm, Raymond Vernon, a Harvard Business School professor who has written extensively on multinationals, warns that inherent tensions remain between host countries and foreign companies.

"Underneath, nothing has changed," he said. Countries are better informed today, and can strike better bargains, he added, but the international structure of multinationals will almost inevitably lead to clashes with the nations they operate in.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

British Petroleum		Campbell Soup		Hewlett-Packard	
Revenue	11,400	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Profit	1,400	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Per Share	0.32	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Ireland		Costco		ITT	
Revenue	1,200	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Profit	150	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Per Share	0.15	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
United States		American Express		IBM	
Revenue	1,200	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Profit	150	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984
Per Share	0.15	1st Qtr. 1985	1984	1st Qtr. 1985	1984

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 17

(Continued from Page 12)

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ACROSS

1 David, for one
5 Fountain
11 Lead weight
15 Cole adverb
19 Leigh Hunt
26 State
Theater,
Sarasota
21 Middle
Eastern liquor
22 Forum wear
23 Gaffer figuring
his score?
25 Tournament
time?
27 Resemblance
to
28 Lenses
30 Word with
scent or show
31 Actress
May Oliver
32 Compete with
33 Spin in a role
34 Evening party
37 French legis-
lative body
38 Material for a
fur coat
42 Anent
43 Lindbergh's
guest on the
links?

DOWN

1 Suffragette
from Ripon
2 Busy as—
3 One of the Truk
Islands
4 A gaffer at
home?
5 Glossy fabric
6 Japanese port
7 He crashed
with a Ford
8 October drink
9 Actor Paul
from Brooklyn
10 Rotate the
hand, in a way
11 Revers
12 Music makers,
informally

ACROSS

46 Federal agency
47 Polynesian
native of N.Z.
49 Levin or
Gershwin
50 Yale
51 Durable wood
52 Beard grown
by an oars-
man
53 What golfers
strive for?
54 B-F connection
61 Units of
electrical
current
63 Revoke, in law
64 Peeled rice
66 Happen
67 Willy
68 Modern Italian
novelist
69 Giuseppe
70 December
71 Checks
72 Mead wrote
about them
74 Put duds on
75 Gaffer's
favorite
cookie?
78 Joker
80 Hole-in—

DOWN

13 They can't join
the L.P.G.A.
14 Course
15 Delays by
evasion
16 Mislay
17 Stravinsky
ballet
18 "... I shall not
24 Ye—gift
25 Arle, city near
Memphis
26 Lend of tennis
32 Take it easy
33 Shamir's
predecessor
34 Basic igneous
rock

ACROSS

81 Needlefish
82 Motorist's org.
83 Lyric poem
85 "Bel"—Bist
Do Schoen
86 Gaffer's
lament?
87 Churn up
88 Eclair, etc.
89 Meal finishers,
often
90 Chemical
compounds
91 Tills the soil
92 Lead-pipe—
chief
93 Floss in the
current
94 Legal petition
95 India's official
language
96 Skilled
craftsmen
97 Gaffer's
aspiration?
100 Gaffer's
figure
101 What single
golfers try to avoid?
102 Kin: Abbr.
103 Kind of kitchen
104 Stage direction
105 Tibetan monk
106 Certain blog, sketch
107 Rendred
108 Beloved ones
109 Norse
mythical giant

DOWN

35 Iowa city
36 Golf club
salesmen?
37 Ancient
Chinese
38 Hawthorne's
birthplace
39 What a
superstitious
golfer might
do?
40 Moslem decree
41 In the buff
44 Personnel
45 Specialized
fisherman
46 Creeping S.A.
47 In—
(hurrying)
48 Sacerdotal
86 Wide

DOWN

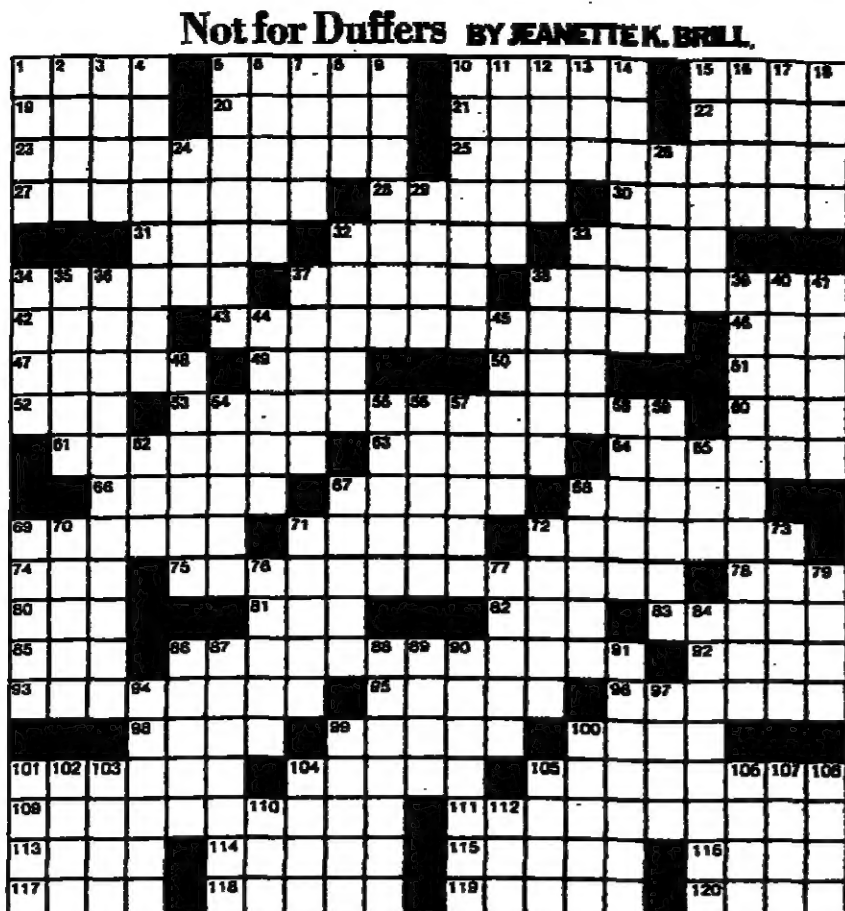
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62 For every
63 RR depot
64 Bedtime—
65 Adherent of a
19th-century
religion
66 Jazz dance
70 District sacred
to the Muses
71 Eucharis
72 Large quantity
73 Berlin's "
Salome."
76 Galae
77 Mari, e.g.
78 Sets
84 Sacerdotal
86 Wide

DOWN

87 Produced, as
revenue
88 Lofy
89 Put under
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91 Paschal times
94 Believer in one
God
97 Gola
98 Kind of servant
100 Fiat
101 Hair style
102 Commoner

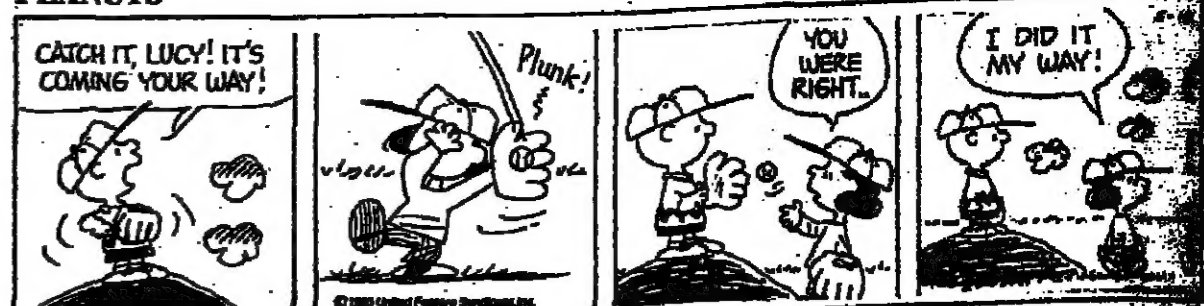
DOWN

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port," 1976
book
105 Theatrical org.
94 Believer in one
God
107 Appellative
108 Box
110 Uncooked
112 Compass dir.



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PEANUTS



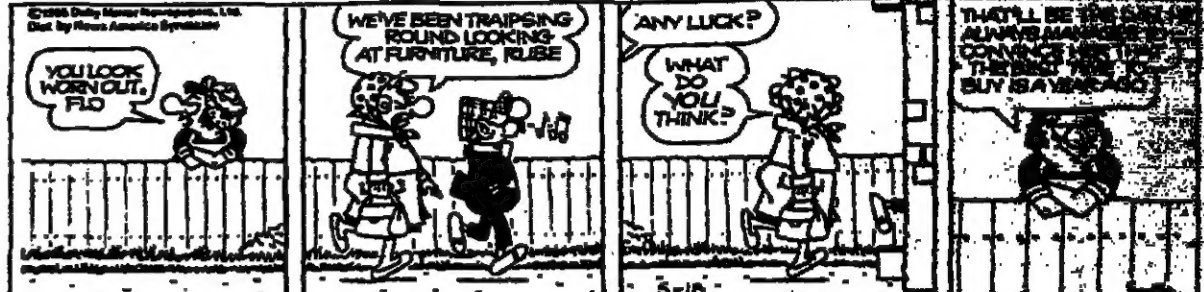
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GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE LONELY SILVER RAIN
By John D. MacDonald, 208 pp. \$15.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 40th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10022.
Reviewed by Don G. Campbell

THE SUSPICION abounds that the real fans of novelist John D. MacDonald would buy and read everything the man writes, even if his entire literary output were confined to the dosage directions on patent medicine bottles. The likes of his following have not been seen since the days of the great buffalo herds in the American West.

Needless to say, then, the occasion of the publication of MacDonald's 21st Travis McGee adventure, "The Lonely Silver Rain," is nothing to be lightly shrugged off, although those of us who discovered MacDonald back in his pulp magazine days after World War II take the rather snobbish view that the Johnny-Come-Lately, the P.T., or Post-Travis, fans don't really appreciate the true scope of the man's prodigious storytelling powers.

Admittedly, however, the charismatic host of the Busted Flush, the Fort Lauderdale docked houseboat that serves as McGee's base of operations, never disappoints. Half buccaner, half glistening knight, the crazy champion of underdogs and abused ladies is not your usual adventure novel hero. Nary a new Travis McGee adventure comes onto the scene without illuminating more depth and complexity in the man's character.

The book opens in a deceptively routine fashion with a request from an old friend, now in the big bucks, stolen from him on its shake-out cruise by a slack-jawed juvenile delinquent and his caddy girl. Not, the lulled reader says, snuffing disdainfully, the sort of chore that will long thwart the resourceful McGee.

Not, sure enough, does it, despite the fact that the job is trickier than it looks on the surface. How do you locate a stolen yacht? From the air, of course, but with Florida's hundreds of marinas where one boat looks, from the air, like a thousand others, and where there are thousands of miles of shoreline both on the oceans and the inland waterways, it is still no small task.

Anyone with journeyman status as a MacDonald fan should know, that, so far, the finding of the yacht is a Travis McGee standing-on-his-head feat. And even the grisly contents of the recovered yacht—the two teen-agers done in most foully, plus a third, unidentified girl—are fairly standard fare.

But MacDonald has little patience with standard fare and, in short order, "The Lonely Silver Rain" starts taking on new dimensions. The story, based in Florida as it is, not too unexpectedly leads into the Mexico-Latin America drug traffic for which Florida is the logical conduit. But if the loyal reader isn't particularly surprised by this plot turn, he certainly is by the next. We suddenly have in Travis McGee

—the quintessential tracker, the paragon of self-reliance—a man who, for the first time in his long, literary career, is not only the target of some unfixed evil—trying skillfully to kill him—but who also finds himself in the grip of a most uncharacteristic emotion: fear. Pure and simple fear.

Whose toes did he step on in his seemingly innocuous search for the yacht, who has so much evil power at his or her command, and who has so much hate for him? The answer is, no one. Who is leaving car-shaped pipe cleaners at the door of the Busted Flush, and why?

So begins McGee's near-frantic and dangerous exploration into the international drug traffic where, logic tells him, the key to the "why" of this vendetta against him must lie. And as the ever-present specter of death hangs over him—and as an old friend lies dying of terminal cancer, alone, in a cheerless apartment—another emotion heretofore foreign to McGee surfaces: his own, long-suppressed loneliness and the realization that, perhaps, he has overplayed the loner's role.

What greater testament to MacDonald's craftsmanship than this? That after 20 novels starring the same hero, his protagonists, as fresh as ever, and that the groundwork (no plot giveaways, here) has been laid for even more adventures of the new Travis McGee.

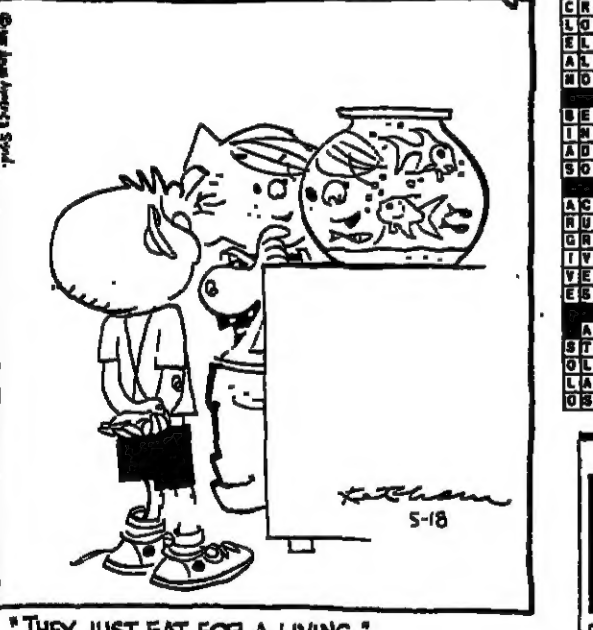
Don Campbell is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

Covent Garden, Feeling the Pinch, Plans Concert Opera Next Season

LONDON—The Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has announced that it will stage 22 operas next season—7 new productions, including the British premiere of Karlheinz Stockhausen's "Donnerstag aus Licht," and 15 revivals—but it warned that threats of new restrictions on its state funding put its plans at risk. To cut costs, the Royal Opera will stage its first concert performance, Rossini's "Semiramide."

The company's chairman, the banker and economist Sir Claus Moser, said the Royal Opera's budget was £200,000 (\$1 million) short of "what we hoped for." Ticket prices range from £1 to £37. Sir Claus said the opera, which also runs two ballet companies, is selling 91 percent of capacity, its best season since 1981-1982.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	48	Beijing	64	48
Austria	64	48	Bombay	64	48
Belgium	64	48	Buenos Aires	64	48
Canada	64	48	Calcutta	64	48
France	64	48	Chennai	64	48
Germany	64	48	Colombo	64	48
Greece	64	48	Dhaka	64	48
India	64	48	Guangzhou	64	48
Italy	64	48	Hankow	64	48
Japan	64	48	Harbin	64	48
South Africa	64	48	Heilongjiang	64	48
Spain	64	48	Hong Kong	64	48
Sweden	64	48	Kobe	64	48
Switzerland	64	48	London	64	48
Taiwan	64	48	Los Angeles	64	48
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U.K.	64	48	Osaka	64	48
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			Singapore	64	48
			Tokyo	64	48
			Yokohama	64	48

World Stock Markets		Via Agence France-Press May 17	
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.			
Market	Index	Market	Index
Amsterdam	152.10	London	104.10
Bombay	104.10	Paris	104.10
Buenos Aires	104.10	Rome	104.10
Calcutta	104.10	Sao Paulo	104.10
Chennai	104.10	Shanghai	104.10
Colombo	104.10	Singapore	104.10
Dhaka	104.10	Tokyo	104.10
Guangzhou	104.10	Yokohama	104.10
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The Daily Source for International Investors	
Market	Index
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Buenos Aires	104.10
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ART BUCHWALD

Phone Call-Back Plays

WASHINGTON — One of the charges made against White House aide Pat Buchanan is that he hasn't been returning people's calls.

Buchanan isn't the only one. The telephone is the main form of communication in Washington (except for sending a message to Moscow by putting a trade embargo on Nicaragua), and media people are particularly sensitive as to when (and if) their calls will be acknowledged.

The no-return call in the United States is the cruelest call of all.

This is how Buchanan works. You place the call, but you have no illusions that you'll get through to your quarry the first time around. Government officials worry that if they are that easily available you'll assume they don't have enough to do. So secretaries are trained to automatically ignore the caller that the boss is "in conference."

What constitutes a conference in Washington has never been defined. It could be a gathering of twenty people or just two. It could be taking place in the office or on another floor — and for really top-flight executives, it could be held "up on the Hill."

You know you're talking to power when a secretary informs the caller that her boss is "out of town traveling with the president."

Those of us who have been around for a while deal with brush-offs in different ways. I have a friend, Barry Sussman, who, when informed that the person he is tele-

phoning is in conference, always asks the secretary, "Who's with?" When the secretary says she doesn't understand, Sussman tells her, "They are probably discussing what I'm writing about. You better break it up and tell Michelle Wilson I'm on deadline and I would prefer to get her side of it before I go to press."

Bruce Henderson, on the other hand, never makes the call himself. He has the pool secretary do it because he has a horrible fear that the person on the other end of the line will make him spill his name.

One person I work with likes to keep track of how his personal stock is doing in Washington. So every once in a while Joe Gradisher calls someone in the administration. When he is given the standard "conference" alibi, Gradisher leaves his name and phone number with the secretary.

Then Joe sets the clock with the hours, days and months on his desk and proceeds to time how long it takes for the official to get back to him.

If the call is returned, Joe will just say he was testing the system. If it isn't returned he will put out the word that the appointee is not long for this world.

More and more administration officials and bureaucrats are refusing media calls on the assumption that if they don't talk to the press they can't be misquoted. While this is not a bad strategy it does have its drawbacks. It leaves the journalist free to write whatever he pleases, adding this line to cover himself, "Godzilla did not answer this writer's calls."

Which brings me back to Pat Buchanan, whom I have never called him and therefore hold no grudge because he failed to call me back.

It has been said that Buchanan is second to Don Regan in influence in the White House. He is also the president's communications director. If you phone Pat and he doesn't respond within a reasonable period of time, it can be a terrible blow to your reputation.

In fairness to Buchanan, he is quite busy just feeding the journalists who support the administration line, and should not be faulted for putting so many unfriendly reporters on hold.

The Torturer's Mind: A Complex View Emerges

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the realm of human evil, the figure of the torturer whose acts of brutality are carried out in the service of the state is a special puzzle.

The stereotype is that the torturer is a brutal police interrogator, for example, is driven by a warped sadism. But more commonly, some psychologists say, torturers are not sadists so much as otherwise normal people who under certain circumstances sink into a routine of intimate horror in which they hurt or mutilate another human being while staying aloof from the screams and agony of their victims.

Some answers are being brought forth by behavioral scientists. The explanations pertain more to the torturer who makes brutality a part of daily routine than to, say, the officer who in a fit of rage becomes brutal to a prisoner.

To be sure, some torturers may be out of touch with reality; that is, psychotic. But despite the stereotype of the torturer as a twisted sadist, studies of torturers have found that most are not sadists in the psychological sense; that is, they are not people who derive sexual excitement from the infliction of cruelty.

Experts say the conditions that can lead someone to become a torturer include a fervently held ideology that attributes great evil to some other group and defines the believer as a guardian of the social good; an attitude of unquestioning obedience to authority; and the open or tacit support of the torturer by his peers. More immediately the torturer seems to cope with his cruelty by means of a psychological split in his personality.

"I'm struck by the capacity for people to divide themselves into separate people, one a torturer, the other an ordinary family man," said Robert Jay Lifton, a psychiatrist at John Jay College of the City University of New York. Lifton has studied 28 German physicians who helped the Nazis in their medical programs. Although, strictly speaking, these people were not torturers, they

did inflict great suffering and Lifton feels that their mental adjustments to an inhuman situation speak to the nature of the outright torturer as well.

Some of the physicians he interviewed had worked at death camps where the killing was supervised from beginning to end by the medical staff, while others had been involved in such Nazi programs as the killing of mental patients.

According to "Torture in the Eighties," an Amnesty International report, torture may be part of routine military and police operations in as many as 90 countries. While it is usually focused on political suspects, in many countries it is used against ordinary criminals and prisoners.

One of the few detailed studies of torturers was of 25 Greek men who had been members of the military police during the rule of the junta that ended in 1974. That study shows the crucial role that obedience plays. These men were selected in their first few months of military training for their "total obedience to the authorities, even when an order seemed illogical," according to a report of the study released by Amnesty International. The study was done by Mike Hantio-Patouris, a Greek psychology professor.

Still, the making of a torturer who builds his daily routine around cruelty requires more than obedience. According to Lifton, torturers seem to cope with the brutish emotional facts of their deeds through a mental maneuver that he calls "doubling," in which they form a sort of alternate self that goes about the business of torture.

"Doubling is a key to doing evil," Lifton said. In his view, it "explains how people can get involved in acts of evil coping with the rest of their lives."

In doubling, a person develops a full repertoire of feelings and habits that are quite specific to his evil role, and he is able to revert to his ordinary self while away from work, Lifton said.

The average doctor coming to work in a death camp was at first overwhelmed by what he saw," Lifton said. "His ordinary self — a physician, a loving husband and father — could not adapt. He

could function there only by developing a second self, one which was free of those conflicts over what he did there and how it was at odds with his professional identity and values.

"And once they began to do these things," Lifton added, "the doubling would stabilize, becoming more complete as they became immersed in it day to day."

Perhaps the most comprehensive theory of what psychological disposition people to become torturers was proposed in a recent issue of Political Psychology by Ervin Staub, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts.

The fundamental psychological underpin of the torturer, according to Staub, is in dividing the world into "us" and "them."

The Greek torturers, for example, became a closely knit clique with a special language for the crimes and techniques of torture. They had nicknames used only among themselves, and spoke of those not in their group as being of "a different world."

A related line of thinking is scapegoating. "Devaluing and scapegoating members of another group," Staub writes, "allows people to feel more important, more worthwhile. Poor southern whites who themselves led impoverished, humiliating lives could elevate their self-esteem by a feeling of superiority over blacks; Germans could do the same by their feeling of superiority over Jews."

Ironically, Staub noted, the cruelty done to victims is also promoted by the psychological need to believe the world is just. One consequence of this belief, social psychologists have found, is that people see the victims as having brought their plight on themselves, as deserving what has happened to them. Such thinking allows the torturer to see his victim's suffering as itself justifying further mistreatment, according to Staub.

These thought processes are common and rarely lead to brutality, Staub said. They are, however, the mental preconditions for mistreating another person, the fertile soil of the psyche in which the seeds that create a torturer can sprout.



Ancient engraving of a prisoner undergoing the "Spanish boot" torture.

One of the elements that begins to set the torturer apart is a fervently held creed that justifies his cruelty. Typically, this is a view that defines the torturer's victim as an evil group who poses a tangible threat to the social order. The Greek torturers, for example, were chosen because they were fervent anti-Communists who saw leftists as enemies of Greece.

The Nazi doctors, Lifton said, "saw themselves as curing a sick Aryan race of a racial infection. They had a medical ideology that, in their eyes, made sense of their cruelty in the name of biology."

Cruelty often begins in small steps, Staub noted. A limited participation paves the way. In the training of the Greek torturers, the recruits were gradually introduced to their role. "First," the Amnesty International report said, "they stood guard outside the interrogation and torture cells. The next step was to stand guard in the detention rooms, where they witnessed torture of prisoners and helped beat them up." If one performed these duties satisfactorily, "he was suddenly actively involved."

The research on torturers, some experts say, suggests lessons that

can lead to preventing its occurrence in groups, such as the police, whose occupations make them susceptible to it.

The environment that enables the torturer to do his job is one of outright or tacit approval, or at least silence. In the absence of voices that raise questions or implant doubt, Staub observes, a torturer can operate with the sense that those around him approve. Voices of protest can thus be one means to break down the atmosphere that breeds torture.

One of the most powerful antidotes, according to some experts, is to break through the chasm that separates the torturer from the humanity of his victims. "The Breaking of Minds and Bodies," an anthology to be published this summer by W. H. Freeman, includes a confession by a former Uruguayan army officer who was a torturer for several years in the 1970s. One day he was given the order to torture a man whom he recognized as a friend since childhood. The officer refused, and was arrested and court-martialed. He has left Uruguay and given a full account of his participation, and describes himself as "totally repentant."

U.S. Study Planned
Governor Rudy Perpich of Minnesota has announced the formation of a nonprofit corporation to build the United States' first center to treat victims of torture from around the world. Perpich said he would lead fundraising efforts for the center.

A task force that Perpich appointed in January recommended that the center be established because "there is no such center in the United States nor is there likely to be one in the near future."

"Our feeling is that the number of people needing this service is so enormous that other states will see the need," said Robert Stein, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School and a co-chairman of the task force.

The torture center should be located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, the task force recommended in its report. There are torture centers in Toronto and Copenhagen.

PEOPLE

Kirkpatrick Said to Sign \$900,000 Book Contract

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. representative to the United Nations, has signed a book contract with Simon & Schuster for \$900,000, according to book industry sources. They said the book was scheduled for publication in November 1986. Some sources said the book would concentrate on foreign policy issues, but one said it would "detail Jeanne's personal life in politics and her experiences at the UN."

USA for Africa has picked up a check for \$6.5 million, the first proceeds from sales of the "We Are the World" superstar single. The organization pledged to spend the money on long-term solutions to starvation. The check, representing proceeds from March 6, 1985, U.S. sales of the song, brings \$10.8 million the money collected by the group from records and other merchandise to help feed the hungry in Africa and the United States, said Ken Kruger, USA for Africa organizer. He said a dozen USA for Africa officials, including Harry Belafonte and Kenny Rogers, would visit Africa for two weeks, starting June 10, to seek solutions to feeding the hungry. Their plane will carry medical supplies, food and other goods.

Ba Jia, 82, one of China's best-known writers, has been named an honorary member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. The Xinhua news agency has reported. Ba, primarily known for a trilogy describing the collapse of a wealthy feudal family during the 1930s, has recently applied for greater artistic freedom in China.

The Australian government has honored Joan Utzon, the Danish architect of the Sydney Opera House, 19 years after he pulled out of the project. Utzon won an international competition in 1957 with his sweeping, sail-like design and oversaw work on the building before leaving Sydney in 1966 after a falling-out with the New South Wales government over funding. The building was opened seven years later. The federal government said Utzon had been made an Honorary Companion of the Order of Australia for achievement in architecture.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF MUH REALTY INVESTMENTS N.V.

Notice of the annual general meeting of shareholders of MUH Realty Investments N.V. (the "Company") is hereby given. The meeting is to be held at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 22, 1985, at the registered office of the Company, 6 John B. Carraway, Carnegie, Netherlands Antilles. The agenda of the meeting is set forth below.

AGENDA

Annual Meeting of Shareholders of MUH Realty Investments N.V.

- Report by the board of supervisory directors on the course of business of the corporation and on the financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1984.
- Discharge and subsequent re-election of the board of supervisory directors.
- Report by the board of managing directors on the course of business during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1984.
- Confirmation and adoption of the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1984, as presented in the report of the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells dated February 22, 1985.
- Discharge of interim dividends paid on December 29, 1983 and June 29, 1984.
- Further appropriation of the net profit of the period ended September 30, 1984.
- Discharge and subsequent re-election of the board of managing directors.
- Selection of independent auditors.

Shareholders, by attending the Shareholders' Meeting for their shares, have agreed a discretionary proxy in favor of the Company, MUH Realty Investments N.V., authorizing the proxy to vote on their behalf at the general meeting of shareholders or by written notice to the Company, MUH Realty Investments N.V., 6 John B. Carraway, Carnegie, Netherlands Antilles, received prior to such meeting. Shareholders have the opportunity to instruct the proxy to vote on their behalf by writing to the Company at the above address.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEED AN HUSBAND? Gentleman accepts requests. Your wishes exactly observed. Proposals sent to: Mr. J. van der Meer, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Write to: Mr. J. van der Meer, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Write to: Mr. J. van der Meer, 1000 Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in New York City. Phone 348-9042. HAYES & NICE DART BOARD. A new dart board.

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